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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY THE UNI-VERSITY AT COLUMBUS JULY - - 1910 VOLUME TWO NUMBER ONE

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"THE TEMPEST" AT THE SPRING

Ohio State University Quarterly

VOLUME II JULY, 1910

NUMBER 1

The Quarterly

All those amiable persons who wish to receive THE QUARTERLY during the year 1910-11, its second volume, should avoid the crowd by subscribing for it immediately under one of the following options. regular subscription price per year is modestly fixed at 75 cents. To all who are now life members of the Alumni Association the magazine will be sent free for five years, whether they wish it or not; and to all alumni who become new life-members, which is accomplished by the unique ceremony of paying \$2.50 to the Treasurer of the Association, the magazine will be sent free for the same term of years. Of every new life-membership fee, \$1 is to be paid to THE QUARTERLY Fund by the Association. Former students who are not graduates of the University are, by action of the Association at this year's meeting, entitled to become associate lifemembers by payment of the regular fee, \$2.50, which will be considered as good as the money of any graduate; of this fee also \$1 is to be paid to THE QUARTERLY Fund, and the new associate life-member will receive THE QUARTERLY free for five years of good behavior. At the expiration of the five years, the method of renewal is to be annual. All regular annual subscriptions should be sent direct to Carl E. Steeb, Bursar of the University. All life-membership fees should be sent to Ross G. Purdy, Secretary of the Alumni Association, whose address is the University, and who will furnish the University with the five-year lists.

The above plan of financing The Quarterly has been adopted by the University Board of Publications. They hope that during the year it will be possible further to develop the organization of the magazine, by no means a mere business proposition, and in especial to secure a permanent, not to say a real, editor. The undersigned editor of the first volume of The Quarterly will, in the meantime, continue to be the amateur editor of the second volume.

Baccalaureate Day

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

On Sunday, June 19, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the baccalaureate sermon was preached to the Class of 1910 in the auditorium in University Hall, by Walter Quincy Scott, D. D., President of the University from 1881 to 1883, and now Emeritus President and Professor of Philosophy. Dr. Scott spoke as follows:



I heartily appreciate these kind and gracious words of our honored President, and I reciprocate with a full heart all the kindness I have received at the hands of my colleagues and my pupils, some of whom I am greatly rejoiced to see in this presence today. I will not stop to mention names or to make distinctions. But you, my friends, can hardly realize the gladness I feel in seeing on one side my honored colleague, Professor Norton, and on the other Professor Lord, whose presence brings to mind the names of others, some of whom have already been mentioned. I must recall the name of my venerable predecessor, dear colleague and friend, Professor Orton, of Professor Townshend, of Professor Derby, and the memory of those other faithful colleagues who were joined with us in those early days in our struggle, our determined effort to lay the foundations of the State University so broadly as to admit of any development the state might ever require, and so firmly that they could never be shaken by the vicissitudes of human experience. I have realized today the fulfillment in a large measure of the vision which inspired all we attempted to do. And I lift my heart in gratitude to God and in cordial response to these my colleagues for what my eyes behold today.

I ask your attention this afternoon to the fourteenth verse of the first chapter of John: "And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father) full of grace and truth." The theme I take from the text is, "The Incarnation and Its Significance to Mankind."

There are many who busy themselves with antagonizing dogmas of any kind as having no validity in Christian faith or with particular opposition to belief in Miracles, or in the Virgin Birth, or in the Atonement, or in the Resurrection of Jesus. But doctrines of Christianity, however true, which in their nature relate to historic events are never rightly understood till they are centered in Jesus himself, in whom alone the whole of human existence and destiny find their true significance.

For myself I say frankly and with adoring reverence what I could not have said in like manner in the middle years of my manhood, that if I did not believe in the deity of Jesus Christ and his perfect manhood, I would denounce him as the foremost fanatic that ever did appear or ever could appear in human history. There can be no other alternative. I cannot believe in a Saviour who is not my Lord and my God. If I did not believe in the deity of Jesus I could not believe that he was even a good man. For a good man could not by any possibility put forth the astonishing pretensions and claims which Jesus published abroad. I do not know that I have felt every difficulty of inquiry and of unbelief, but if any man has felt more he has my entire sympathy. After many years I can come and say to you, my brethren and my young friends, that Christianity stands or falls, in my mind, with the doctrine of the person of Jesus Christ, the God-man.

The Apostle John declares in this fourteenth verse the historic fact of the incarnation. In the seventeenth verse he gives to the incarnate Word the name Jesus Christ, and in the eighteenth verse he declares that the only begotten Son who is in the bosom of the Father is alone the self-revelation of God.

Now these eighteen verses are commonly spoken of as the prologue to the Gospel of John, and because of the doctrine of the Logos which they contain, antagonistic critics have claimed that this prologue and the entire gospel could not have been by the Apostle John but must have been written by some unknown author about the middle of the second century. This critical controversy was begun in 1820 by Bretschneider's treatise on the Nature and Origin of John's Gospel and Epistles, and although Bretschneider announced in the second edition of his Dogmatik in 1822 that he was satisfied with the complete defence of the genuineness and authenticity of John's Gospel which his work had called out, the controversy continued until the present generation and is now drawing to its close. For there is now almost unanimous agreement of competent critics that John's Gospel is genuine and authentic and was in circulation at the beginning of the second century, at most within a few years of John's death.

John's use of the term Logos was well known in the circles wherein John moved and there was no occasion for him to borrow the term from Philo or the Alexandrian philosophy in which the term was never employed in the personal sense expressed in John's writings.

In the next place there is no such thing as the prologue to John's

Gospel. There is no external evidence whatever to show that these eighteen verses or any number of them were written as an introduction to the Gospel proper. John had no such idea nor any idea of chapters and verses throughout the whole Gospel. The idea of a prologue is a mere rhetorical invention which gives no aid but only hinders a clear understanding of what John wrote. The idea of the prologue assumes that the real Gospel must begin with historical biography or narrative and arbitrarily selects the nineteenth verse which takes up in detail the testimony of John the Baptist. But the Gospel of John was not written as a biography, though it contains biographical material. It was not written to supplement the synoptic gospels though it contains materials not found in the other gospels. It was not written as polemic against Gnostic errors though it contains passages bearing directly against Gnosticism. The book was written from an entirely independent point of view and solely as a Gospel. And the only object John had in writing this Gospel he explicitly declares near its close: "Many other signs therefore did Iesus in the presence of his disciples which are not written in this book; but these are written that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God and that believing ye may have life in his name."

Who then is Jesus the Christ, the Son of God?

John begins his gospel of Jesus with Jesus himself who is the self-revelation of God.

"In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God." Where else could the Logos be than with God if in the beginning he already was? And this declaration of the pre-existence of the Logos is followed at once by the affirmation of his deity; $\kappa a i \theta \epsilon o s \tilde{\eta} \delta \lambda o \gamma o s$, and the Word was God. The word for God is here emphatic by position and because it is without the article it can have no other meaning than God as to his being, Deity. Then by way of further emphasis and according to a habit of John's mind of swinging around upon a circle of ideas he adds, "The same— $o\tilde{v}\tau o s$, this person—was in the beginning with God."

Thus John sets forth in the first place the relation of the Word to God as one of equality. Then he declares in the next verse, "All things were made through him and without him was not anything made that hath been made" — 0000 e^{i} , not a single thing. These words set forth the relation of the Logos to creation. The whole creation is made by the Father through the Son, who as the eternal Word is the self-revelation of God.

In the next place the apostle says: "In him was life and the life was the light of men." This expresses the relation of the Logos to mankind. He is the source of all life in man's world and in man himself,

and here as well as throughout John's gospel Light and Life go together. Next in the progressive revelation of the *Logos* is set forth his relation to sin—"And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness apprehended it not." As Light and Life go together so do Darkness and Death go together throughout this gospel, meaning always sin and death.

Here then the Logos is the Coming One not only as the creator of man's world and the head of the human race, but as man's redeemer from sin. So the historic manifestation of the Coming One is announced in the next place: "There came a man sent from God whose name was John. The same came for witness that he might bear witness of the light, that all might believe through him." Notice that here in the sixth verse begin explicit statements of historic facts which continue without a break throughout the entire chapter. It is quite impossible to interpret such an historic narrative as part of an idealized prologue. No words ever written were linked together more closely than these words of the first chapter of John's gospel. Note then the progress of the Logos toward his incarnation .: "He was in the world and the world was made through him and the world knew him not." This reference to the whole of mankind is narrowed to the theocratic aspect of his advent: "He came unto his own-τα ἴδια, his own house or inheritance and they that were his own -οί ἴδιοι, his own people-received him not." But there were some that recognized him for what he was and "to them gave he the right to become children of God, even to them that believe on his name: who were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." And here comes the great announcement of his own unique birth as the incarnate Word of God, the consummation in himself of the revelation of God to men: "And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father) full of grace and truth."

Now the essential fact in this stupendous doctrine of the Incarnation is the real union of God's nature with man's nature in the person of the God-man.

It is often said with a commendable spirit of criticism, but without adequate knowledge, that the dogma of the Incarnation was not in the teachings of Jesus and his apostles, but grew up in theological controversies centuries later when the Church began to formulate its creeds; that therefore the dogma of the Incarnation, with its connotation of the dogma of the Trinity, has no higher warrant than that of the philosophic conceptions which formulated the doctrine of the God-man. The truth lies exactly in the opposite direction. The doctrine of the Incarnation came into philosophy, not out of it. It was precisely because philosophy came into the Church and sought to establish untraditional and un-

scriptural and unapostolic theories of the person of Christ that the Church formulated its doctrine of Christ's person as it had been received from Jesus and his apostles and with explicit rejection of the errors which philosophy sought to introduce.

The entire history of the first five centuries of Christological controversy may be clearly summed up in four brief statements of the results reached by the first four ecumenical councils.

In 325 the Council of Nice affirmed that Jesus Christ is God, Truly, θεὸς ἀληθινὸς ἐκ θεοῦ αληθινοῦ, very God of very God. This was against Arius, a zealous Christian, but a New Platonic gnostic of Alexandria, who taught Christ was a creature (κτίσμα), that he was made out of nothing (οὐκ ὀντῶν), that though he existed before the creation there was a time when he did not exist; and when even Arius himself was made to see how illogical it was to predicate "time" of a being who existed before creation, he dropped the word "time" and persisted in the worse absurdity of affirming "there was when he was not." But the Church said, No, we believe in God the Father Almighty. Maker of heaven and earth: and in Iesus Christ his only begotten Son. very God of very God, of one substance with the Father, who for us men and for our salvation descended and became incarnate, suffered and rose from the dead; and we believe in the Holy Spirit. No, if what Arius teaches were true, such a creature could not be a Savior, there could be no incarnation, no atonement, no redemption. And all these teachings we and our fathers have received from the scriptures and from Tesus and his apostles.

But the very decree of the Church that Jesus is God Truly turned the flame of controversy to the question, How then can Jesus be a man? In 381 the Council of Constantinople affirmed that Jesus is man, perfectly, τελέως. This decision was against the error of Apollinaris, an able and devout bishop, who sought to solve the problem of Christ's Person by teaching on the basis of the Platonic psychology that the Logos occupied in Christ the place of the rational nous or spirit. For the Platonic psychology taught that man was constituted of body, soul and nous, or spirit, and Apollinaris claimed that Paul taught the same doctrine in a manner that justified him in substituting the term Logos for Paul's term for spirit. Apollinaris made a noble effort to refute Arianism, and to solve the problem of the Trinity by a real incarnation philosophically defined so as to include redemption from sin. But the Church said. No. if Christ had no human spirit, if he were only a body and soul in which the Logos dwelt, his humanity was unreal and imperfect, and there could be no incarnation, no atonement, no redemption unless Jesus

was perfectly human, the Son of Man as we have been taught from the

beginning.

But now that the Church had decreed its belief that Jesus is God Truly and Man Perfectly, controversy centered in the burning question, How is it that Jesus Christ can be both God and Man? How can one and the same person be eternal Son of God and a man born of a woman? What is the real meaning of this incarnation? In 431 the Council of Ephesus affirmed that Jesus is one Divine-Human person in whom the divine nature and the human nature are united indivisibly, αδιαρέτως This decision was against the error of Nestorius, who taught that the two natures were only mechanically connected—that the Logos merely dwelt in the human nature. He utterly failed to grasp the idea of incarnation. So the great controversy turned upon the question how the sinless human nature of Christ could be united with his divine nature without constituting one nature and one will. Then in 451 the Council of Chalcedon decreed that Jesus Christ is one Person in whom the divine nature and the human nature are united in a real incarnation though the two natures are distinct; united inseparably, αδιαρέτως; distinctly, without confusion, άσυγχύτως; unchangeably, ἀτρέπτως. This decision was against Eutyches, who taught that after the incarnation Christ had but one nature and one will, the divine nature having absorbed the human which yet continued to exist like a drop of honey cast into the sea. And the decision was not only against the Monophysites who found the unity of Christ's person in one nature, but also against the Monothelites, who found the unity in one divine will dominating the two natures.

Consider now how dualism in philosophy runs through these controversies of the four great councils whose decisions were defective in underemphasizing the humanity of Christ and in their inadequate treatment of his incarnation as a real union of deity with humanity.

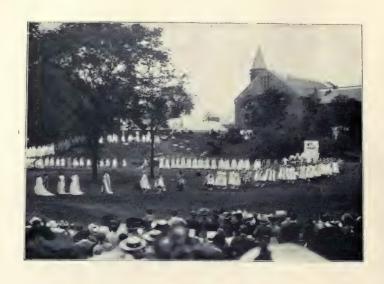
I pass from these doctrinal definitions of the Incarnation by the Greek ecumenical councils to their development in the modern world with the remark that the transition from the Greek cultus of the Early church to the Latin cultus of the Western church is marked by the transfer of emphasis from the Prophetic office of Christ to his office as King. The Greek mind seeks after knowledge, and the Greek church emphasized the divine side of Christ's revelation in his incarnation. It has employed its bishops in perpetuating if not petrifying its early creeds with ceremonial reverence for their prophetic character as scriptural teachings, and therefore the Greek church has made no further progress in Christology. Its reformation is yet to come. But the Roman church inherited the cultus of law and its hierarchy magnified the Kingship of Christ and in that manner emphasized the divine side of the Person of

Christ. So it arrested the Christological development of the doctrine of sin expounded with masterful power by Augustine in his controversy with Pelagius concerning the nature of man and the humanity of the Saviour.

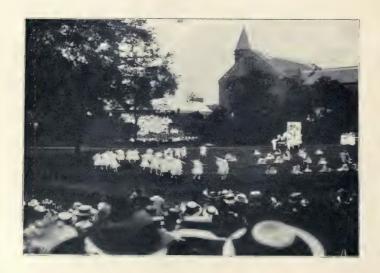
But in the period of the Reformation Protestant doctrines centered in the Priesthood of Christ and the salvation of the individual soul by faith in a personal Saviour. On the objective side was the cross of Christ, the atoning sacrifice of the only Mediator. On the subjective side was the personal need of the expiation of guilt, of individual salvation. It was felt that the work of Christ was something other and vastly more than building up a church as an institution upon a framework of doctrines magnifying divine authority administered by either a prophetic or a kingly hierarchy. There was a deep conviction that the work of Christ had a direct relation to the individual man, to the brotherhood with Christ of believers, who were not to believe in and obey merely doctrinal truths but were to trust personally in the atoning love of God in Christ. It began to be seen more clearly that the Incarnation meant more than the wisdom of God which might be contained in inspired books, more than the righteousness of God which might be empowered to save through the mediation of a royal church; that it meant wisdom and righteousness at one with the love of God finding in humanity capacity for union with God.

The dualism posited in the doctrine of the two natures in Christ's Person as defined by the early councils, especially by the Council of Chalcedon, because it fell short of an adequate idea of the Divine-human unity of Christ's Person, led to over-emphasis of the divine side of his person and by under-emphasis of his humanity to the doctrine that his humanity was impersonal. But if Christ assumed an impersonal selfless humanity he could not have become man perfectly. His humanity must have been unreal. There could have been no real incarnation, and no redemption of mankind. The Logos would have clothed himself with the semblance of humanity as with a garment and have been merely a theophany. But the emphasis laid upon the Priesthood of Christ, upon the perfection and sinlessness of his humanity, during the Reformation period opened the way to clearer conceptions of his humanity itself and of its susceptibility of union with God. That humanitarianism which appeared as a distinct and powerful factor in the Renaissance was a spiritual reaction against the dogmatic teaching of the Roman hierarchy which made men weary of doctrines that appeared to be concerned only with a divine world and had no living contact with human experience. Back to classic culture, was the cry, and let men be free to make progress in knowledge that can be verified in experience. But if the humanitarian movement gave rise to the Socinian revival of the ancient monarchism in





CAMPUS FETE, 1910



theology with its denial of the possibility of uniting deity with humanity, a vastly greater effect of the classic revival was in the zeal of the Reformers to magnify humanity itself as revealed in Christ, and to solve the problem of redemption from sin through faith in a personal Mediator revealing the union of God with man. And inasmuch as it has become clear that Christianity stands or falls with the doctrine of the person of Christ as the God-man, I pass now to the movement of Protestant theology toward three results in regard to the Incarnation.

In the first place, the divinity of Christ must be conceived in the highest sense as absolute and personal. If the doctrine of the Incarnation involves the doctrine of the Trinity, the Trinity involves the doctrine of the Incarnation. Yet Christian believers are more commonly affected in their practical piety by the consciousness of the divine Redeemer than they are by relating their faith to the Trinity. Much remains to be accomplished in bringing the revelation of the immanent Trinity into closer contact with the believer's consciousness of saving faith which more readily centers in Christ as the Saviour, the self-revelation of God.

But however theologians may differ in their attempts to solve the problems of the immanent and of the economic Trinity, this much has been accomplished; the deistic and the pantheistic conception of God have alike been overcome and set aside by the conception of God revealed in the person of Christ. And this conception of God as the Infinite Moral Being and of man as a finite moral being made in the image of God has opened the way to apprehend the unity of the person of the God-man. For every system of thought that conceived of the divine nature as an abstract infinitude failed of apprehending the Trinity as a personal moral unity; and in like manner every form of Christology which posited the divine nature as in itself exclusive of the human nature and the human nature as in itself incompatible with the divine nature, failed to apprehend that it is precisely in the moral, or, if you will, the ethical spirit which characterizes both the divine nature and the human, that their personal union must be found.

For the conception of God as essentially moral and personal, that he is love, is a higher conception than that God is an abstract infinitude, and it involves his self-revelation as an immanent Trinity disclosing himself in a world destined to be perfected and of which his personal self-revelation must be the consummation and the crown.

The second result is, that the humanity of Christ must be conceived as true, real, perfect. The *Logos* is the archetype of man. He is himself "the effulgence of God's glory and the very image of his substance." He is the self-revelation of God, his actual representation in the world. For if God willed the world and man he could not have willed either

man or the world to less than perfection. And if atonement for sin passed from its possibility in the moral freedom of man into historic fact, the humanity of Christ must have been true and personal as necessary to atonement, for otherwise the atonement could only be a dramatic representation. But Christ is the real head and representative of mankind. And in this fact he differs from every other man; in this fact which involves his sinlessness and his birth as the Son of Man. That he is the head of mankind is not a doctrine formulated by philosophy but a revealed truth shining throughout the Scriptures and which has always stood as a doctrine of Christian faith. It is because the Divine-human Christ is the self-revelation of God in his relation to the world that Christ is the living head of mankind, and draws to himself in living union an organized body of believers who constitute the living Church of God. He is the living head of creation and his humanity is not the limited humanity of an individual man but contains the determining principle of true humanity. He is the meeting-point of an absolutely universal selfrevelation of God and of the universal susceptibility of human nature to God. In his incarnation the divine idea of the perfection of the world first becomes realized. It follows further, that the incarnation could not have for its sole ground the fact of sin. The Incarnation did not become an historic fact merely in order that atonement might be accomplished. It was a necessity in the absolutely free love of God in his creation of a world destined to perfection and made susceptible of a perfect revelation of God. Christianity therefore is not merely a religion; it is the only perfect religion. The first Adam could not have become perfect without Christ for then there would have been two perfect and complete religions, a contradiction in terms. Paul teaches that "the first man Adam became a living soul. The last Adam became a life-giving spirit. Howbeit that is not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural. The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is of heaven." If it be said that the Incarnation, regarded as a necessity of God's love in willing the world, could not be the act of God's free grace, the answer is that the perfection of creation is also itself the work of God's love and that it is impossible to conceive of God's willing the world at all except to its perfection.

Besides, if the necessity of the Incarnation arose after sin became a fact and therefore the Incarnation would not have occurred if there had been no sin, then Christ must be only a means of atonement and not an end unto himself. Can it be true that Christ came into the world for no other and no higher end than to accomplish atonement for sin? If that were true Christ was only a means to an end. If the Eternal Word became flesh solely because of redemption from sin and otherwise the

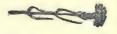
Logos would not have become the incarnate Christ, how can we escape the logical conclusion that the Triune God himself exists on account of sin? And if Christ came only to accomplish atonement for sin what shall we say of him when the atonement has been accomplished? For sin is only a matter of time but Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

My time is rapidly drawing to a close, and I must speak briefly of the third result, which is, that the personal unity of the God-man must be conceived as self-knowing and self-willing and in harmony with the self-limitation of the *Logos* to true human growth.

Let this thought be the starting point; that the glorified Christ presents the perfect union of God with man. In his exaltation he is the perfected Prophet, Priest and King, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. In him the unity of God with man is perfect. But when we look upon Christ in his estate of humiliation we must recognize the principle that his incarnation involved a true human growth. And as we cannot conceive either his divine nature or his human nature as impersonal we must conceive of the Logos as knowing this man to be a determination of himself and this man as knowing the Logos to be the determination of himself and the consciousness of each capable of personal union. The Logos "emptying himself" does not mean that he reduced his actual being to a point of adequacy to be united with the embryonic state of man, in other words, that the Logos by self-depotentiation became Divine-Human before there was any human consciousness. It means rather the selflimitation of the Logos to the growth and development of humanity and the perfection of the self-communication of the Logos to the susceptibility of humanity for the unity of a Divine-human person. An incarnation, a real union, must allow for the growth of this man Jesus Christ from his conception by the Spirit of God to the perfect stature of manhood presenting the unity of the Son of God and the Son of Man.

My young friends, I come to you with the message that as you go out into the world, you will find that it is not only God's world, but Christ's world. And this doctrine of the unity of God with man in Christ is the most practical power in the world, a gospel that is as broad as the race of men, and as glorious as the love of God for all mankind. It is Christ who has brought life and immortality to light. It is Christ who has made men free from bondage and from oppression, who has inspired the education as well as the care of children to bring men up as free citizens of the state because they are free citizens of the Kingdom of Christ. It is Christianity alone that maintains the solidarity of mankind. The homely virtues of parental and filial and fraternal love, the cardinal virtues of prudence, fortitude, justice and order, are not these the greatest

needs of the world, the highest qualities of manhood? Who but Christ can inspire to live in the practice of these virtues without doubt and without fear? Strenuosity is the very opposite of sane and wholesome strength. It is as false in morals, as it is in athletics. But the simple life of Christian faith and the plain integrity that reverences age and established institutions and loves children gathers into itself the mighty strength and tender grace of a citizenship that no wickedness can corrupt and no foe can conquer. Man's world is Christ's world. What freedom then to the Christed soul in all knowledge, in all service, in a life whose law is love to God and love to man. The whole of human history can be summed in saying, Christ is coming, he has come, he will come again.



Class Day

Monday, June 20, was devoted by the class to its own memorials. The usual program and customary ritual were carried out without innovation or omission. At seven-thirty o'clock the class gathered at the Ohio Union for the Ivy Planting, Harry R. O'Brien delivering the speech. By eight o'clock the four hundred members of the class were assembled in the Gymnasium for the Class Breakfast: a function which has always been highly admirable because it allows no speeches, and which is becoming now more and more of a real occasion by the increase of its music. At ten o'clock the formal exercises were held in the tent, which had been pitched in the ravine east of the lake; a happy site, as it seemed to everybody who attended this Commencement; and renewing with a richer charm all the good features of those good commencements of the 'Nineties. The program follows:

The President's Address.

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	Paul E. Cowgill
The	HistoryMarie L. Schneider
The	OrationGolden N. Dagger
The	Poem Edith M. Nesbitt
The	ProphecyElizabeth Bancroft
The	Pine of Peace Address

C. Ellis Moore

The Memorial Presentation,

Morrison W. Russell

Of this program the feature most distinctive of this University is the smoking of the Pipe of Peace, and is of so long standing as now to be historical; the Lantern and the Mirror have been University emblems continuously since the early 'Eighties; and almost as old is the ceremony of the great Pipe, which is lighted and passed from cap-andgown to cap-and-gown of this last powwow; each member of the class partaking of the smoke impartially without regard to sex or previous condition; the pipe itself being at last entrusted formally into the hands of the president of the Junior class, who was in this case Paul Barnes, '11.

The class contribution to the Chimes fund, something over seven hundred dollars, brings the total up to the \$5000 required for the complete gift. classes, '04, '06, '07, '08, '09, and '10, have contributed to this fund, the original project of which belongs to the Class of 1906. The chimes, which will be of eleven bells, may therefore be hung before another commencement; but the project of a bell-tower on the hill above the lake has been so much discussed, and is beginning to be desired so generally, that the bells may be hung temporarily in one of the old-building towers, or may wait until the University can see its way to the building of a campanile beautiful enough for this setting and this function. The class's gift was received for the University by President Thompson, who was thus the last speaker on the program.



The Senior Promenade was held in the evening in the Gymnasium. In the receiving line were Mrs. William Oxley Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Quincy Scott of New York, and Miss Katherine Allen and Mr. Paul Cowgill of the Class. The paths on the Campus were illuminated, and the Gymnasium was hung with green and white, which have come to be the customary colors for this function. The "Senior Prom"

is the most beautiful formal dance of the year, and there has been much recent discussion concerning it may be made more of. how It is sufficient to mention here two proposals; first, that it occur on Wednesday night, thus closing the ceremonies of the week, and second, that the members of the graduating class receive from the University, which would in this case undertake the complete management of the dance, their admission tickets. Graduation expenses are becoming heavier year by year, and could be lessened by having one committee only in charge; and although the Gymnasium floor will accommodate hardly more than four hundred dancers, a much larger proportion of the class itself would by this plan be in attendance.



Alumni Day

Business

The Alumni Association was called to order at 10:30 on Tuesday morning, June 21, in Page Hall, by the First Vice President, Karl T. Webber, '97. The following telegram, dated Cambridge, Mass., was read from the President: "Express my sincere regrets in being unable to be present at the meeting today, and hearty good wishes for a delightful reunion. Wallace C. Sabine, '86."

The Class of 1910 was duly elected into membership, and the usual reports of officers and committees were filed; the chief subjects of discussion, beyond these formal records, being the financing of the QUARTERLY, which is considered in another page of this issue, and the need of a permanent secretary of the Alumni, a subject which also is discussed elsewhere.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of \$235.40. The largest out-

lying bills are \$200, which is yet due George Bellows for the Canfield portrait, and \$75, which is due to the editor of the QUARTERLY for the year 1909-10.

The Committee on Necrology reported the following calendar of the year's deaths:

June 23, 1909, Frederick Rollin West, 1901.

August 23, 1909, Mary MacMillan Loren Jeffrey, 1903.

October 8, 1909, Frances Elizabeth Bradford, 1903.

January 19, 1910, Arthur Everett Addison, 1900.

February 20, 1910, John Carlisle Earhart, 1909.

March 4, 1910, Clara Gregory Orton, 1897.

Memorials of these Alumni have already been published in the QUARTERLY.



The Officers for 1910-11

The Committee on Elections reported the election of the following officers and committees for the ensuing year:

President, Ralph D. Mershon, '90, 60 Wall Street, New York.

First Vice-President, William B. Woods, '02, 1513 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Second Vice-President, Miss Mignon Talbot, '92, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Secretary, Ross G. Purdy, '08, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Treasurer, John D. Harlor, '95, 1409 Franklin Ave., Columbus.

Committee on College Affairs:

Ulysses S. Brandt, '95,

Term expires 1911

New First National Bank Bldg., Columbus.

Scott A. Webb, '88...Term expires 1912 85 Franklin Park W., Columbus. Charles W. Gayman, '00,

Term expires 1913
Toledo, Ohio,

Committee on Necrology:

Mrs. Mabel Lisle Meade, '97,

Term expires 1911
135 King Avenue, Columbus.
Edith D. Cockins, '94,

Term expires 1912 Ohio State University, Columbus.

Freda Detmers, '87...Term expires 1913
Ohio State University, Columbus.

Members of the Athletic Board:

Joseph R. Taylor, '87. Term expires 1911 Ohio State University, Columbus.

William L. Evans, '92,

Term expires 1912 Ohio State University, Columbus. Renick W. Dunlap, '95,

Term expires 1913

Office of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, State House, Columbus.

Lantern Correspondent:

Maud D. Jeffrey, '95, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Executive Committee, the five officers. Committee on Ways and Means:

John A. Bownocker, '89, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Henry W. Backus, '94, Columbus Savings and Trust Bldg., Columbus.

Committee on Dean of Women:

Carrie Wright, '92, Armour Institute, Chicago.

Olive B. Jones, '87, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Mrs. George Smart, '97, 854 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee on Memorial Tablets and Portraits:

T. E. French, '95, Ohio State University, Columbus.

J. R. Taylor, '87, Ohio State University, Columbus.

G. W. Rightmire, '95, Ohio State University, Columbus.

F. E. Pomerene, '91, Coshocton, Ohio.

C. W. Burkett, '95, "American Agriculturist," New York City.

Committee on State Educational Policy:

Carmi Thompson, '95, State House, Columbus.

F. E. Pomerene, '91, Coshocton, Ohio.

L. F. Sater, '95, 168 Buttles Avenue, Columbus.

The new Committee on Closer Relations of Alumni and University is to be appointed by the President of the Association.

Organizations

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSO-CIATIONS IN OHIO.

Clark County—W. W. Keifer, Sec'y, Springfield, O.

Coshocton County—Ada Freeman, Sec'y, Coshocton, O.

Cuyahoga County—William B. Woods, Sec'y.

1513 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland.

Franklin County—(Alumni), Simeon Nash, Sec'y, Ruggery Bldg., Columbus, O. (Alumnae), Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Sec'y, 770 E. Long St., Columbus, O.

Hamilton County—Norton Dock, Sec'y, 2357 Wheeler St., Cincinnati, O.

Lucas County—R. H. Demorest, Sec'y, 49 Produce Exchange, Toledo, O.

Mahoning County—Charles J. Jackson, Sec'y, Youngstown, O.

Medina County-D. W. Galehouse, Sec'y, Marshallville, O.

Richland County-W. F. Voegele, Jr., Sec'y, 404 Park Ave. W., Mansfield, O.

Ross County—Glenn L. Perry, Sec'y, Chillicothe, O.

Stark County—A. W. Agler, Sec'y, Canton, O.

Summit County—Charles Stahl, Sec'y, Akron, O.

Wayne County—W. E. Elser, Sec'y, Care Exp. Sta., Wooster, O.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSO-CIATIONS OUTSIDE OF OHIO.

Boston—F. W. Rane, Sec'y, State House. Los Angeles—Fremont Ackerman, Sec'y, 309 N. Los Angeles St.

New York—W. F. Bissing, Sec'y, 2 Rector St.

Pittsburg—J. W. Howard, Sec'y, Farmers' Bank Bldg.

St. Louis—F. P. Sherwood, Sec'y, 4363 Evans Ave.

Washington, D. C.—Irwin G. Priest, Sec'y, Bureau of Standards.



Report of the Athletic Board

THE TRACK TEAM SEASON.

The report of the Alumni Members of the Athletic Board was presented informally by W. L. Evans, '92. The only new announcement made was of the building, in whole or in part, of new and permanent bleachers on the west side of Ohio Field; to be of the same

proportions as the new east side bleachers, and the central section to be covered with a high roof. The old grand stand is to be moved north to the diamond. This undertaking is now under way, and will be finished in time for the football season.

The year's business of the Board, its plans for next year, and the histories of the football and basketball seasons have been rehearsed in the QUARTERLY, and the record to be complete needs only the history of this year's track team. The Alumni Members of the Board have asked James C. Lawrence, '10, who has been for several years "athletic" editor of The Lantern, to supply this history, which is as follows:

"Although Oberlin's narrow victory in the annual Big Six meet renders it impossible to place the stamp of unqualified success upon the 1910 track season, there is nevertheless much ground for solid satisfaction in a review of the team's work for the year.

"When the men first reported at the beginning of the winter term, the outlook was anything but bright. Kimball and Levering, the 'Varsity's best point winners in 1909, were no longer eligible to compete and Rogers, the star quartermiler, had been forced to yield to parental objections and withdrew from the squad. At the end of the indoor season, Sherman, the school's best halfmiler, also joined the ranks of the noncombatants, leaving a gap which could not be filled in the brief time remaining before the Big Six meet.

"The bulk of the material which could be drawn upon for recruits to take the places of these men was, at best, possessed of only ordinary track ability; and even the most optimistic friends of the University did not feel warranted in even hoping for another championship team.

"This was the situation which confronted the new coach, Steven J. Farrell, former trainer at Yale and coach

at the University of Maine, when he arrived upon the scene the first week in January. Mr. Farrell, who for twelve years, during the 80's and 90's, was recognized as one of the greatest sprinters that ever ran on either side of the Atlantic, came to Ohio State with an established reputation as a highly successful track coach; and the results of his labors during the past season warrant the conclusion that his employment was the longest step in the right direction that has been taken in recent years by those who have the general oversight of University track athletics. In less than five months, in the face of every sort of discouragement and hard luck, Farrell succeeded in developing a very mediocre array of hopefuls into a team of near world beaters.

"During the indoor season Otterbein and Denison were overwhelmed and Ohio Wesleyan was twice defeated with ease. A creditable showing was also made in a dual meet with Notre Dame, the Western Conference champions, held March 19th, at South Bend.

"The results of the various indoor meets held in the State before the first of April effectually eliminated as championship possibilities all of the Ohio Conference colleges except State and Oberlin, and at the same time demonstrated that the Congregationalists were represented by an unusually strong and well-balanced team.

"The dual meet with Oberlin, held on Ohio Field, April 30th, resulted in an Ohio State victory, with a score of 60½ to 56½. The dual meets which followed with Ohio Wesleyan and Wabash were won with comparative ease; and the stage was cleared for the final big production of the year, the annual Big Six meet, which was held on Ohio Field, May 27th.

"The meet, which was open not only to the Big Six colleges, but also to all the schools in the Ohio Conference, was won by Oberlin with a margin of 43/5 points over Ohio State—443/5 to 401/5.

"The meet was unquestionably the hardest fought and most spectacular contest ever held in Ohio. Seven new Big Six records were established, and in every other event the old marks were threatened. Ideal weather and track conditions combined with the highest class competition to produce a meet which, from the point of view of the disinterested spectator, left absolutely nothing to be desired.

"Oberlin won because in addition to her two stars, Baker and K. Metcalf, who won 26 points all by themselves, she had a fair number of men of a little more than average ability who landed a goodly number of seconds, thirds, and fourths.

"Ohio State followers derived some consolation from the record-breaking performances of Tom Jones in the broad jump and of Robinson and McCoy in the hammer throw. Jones surpassed the broad jump mark set in 1906 by Ike Cook, and both Robinson and McCoy, in defeating "Muff" Portman, of Reserve, bettered the hammer record which the up-state giant made in 1909.

"Aside from the natural regret at losing the championship, the defeat carried with it no sting. Every State man competing delivered the very best that was in him; and the Scarlet and Gray team was not defeated until the last lap of the relay race had been run.

"Prospects for next year are bright indeed. Tem Jones and Captain Millious are the only point winners of the 1910 squad who will not be eligible next year; and there are at least a half dozen men in this year's Freshman class who are expected to show 'Varsity calibre. Coach Farrell's hard work this season has laid the foundation for a team which can be counted on to win back the championship in 1911."





THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The Page Tablet

Immediately after the business meeting the Alumni assembled in the great porch of Page Hall, where the new bronze tablet was unveiled.

The presentation speech was made by Reed H. Game, '96. He spoke as follows:

"It has been the custom of the Alumni Association during the past few years to present at commencement time a memorial to the University in memory of some departed friend or benefactor, and it is to carry out that little custom that I am here today, to present this bronze tablet to the University in memory of Henry Folsom Page.

"Yesterday a friend of mine said to me, 'Who is Mr. Page, and why should the law building have been named after after him?" It would not be surprising if a stranger to Ohio State had asked the question, but coming as it did from a graduate of the State University, I take this occasion to answer him publicly.

"Henry Folsom Page died at Circleville, Ohio, October 27, 1891. A telegram from that city reached the University authorities the next day, and you can imagine their surprise at being informed of the death of Mr. Page and of the fact that he had left his entire fortune (subject to some life estates) to Ohio State.

"Mr. Page was in no way connected with the University, and as far as is known, had never even been on the campus, and there was at the time no apparent reason why he should have made the University the subject of his bounty.

"Anxious to confirm the report, the authorities communicated with the Probate Court of Ross County, and received the next day a certified copy of the Page will. It read in part as follows:

"'I direct that all my just debts shall be paid.

"'I give to my wife the use of the

dwelling house in Circleville, Ohio, now occupied by me, and of the lot on which the same stands, during her lifetime. I also give to my beloved wife one-half of the income of all my property, real and personal, in Ohio and Illinois, during her lifetime, after deducting taxes, assessments, and necessary expenses of managing said property.

"I give and devise to my daughter Isabel all of my property of every kind and description wheresoever situated, during her lifetime subject to the said provision in favor of my beloved wife."

"Then came the important clause in the will as far as the University was concerned.

"I give and devise to the Ohio State University, to be invested as the endowment fund in fee simple, absolutely all the residue, rest and remainder of my real estate and personal property in Ohio, Illinois or elsewhere.'

'It now dawned upon the trustees that there had been left in their charge something like a quarter of a million dollars in real and personal property to be used in any manner that they saw fit.

"Now it was not to be supposed that the various heirs and the collateral issue of Henry Folsom Page would sit by and allow all this property to slip away from them without an effort. No sooner had the life estate, provided for in the will, ended, by the death of Mrs. Page and her daughter Isabel, than the heirs began civil proceedings in the courts of both Ohio and Illinois to break the will.

"Eleven years of litigation followed; the cases were carried from the Common Pleas Courts of Ohio and Illinois to the Supreme Courts of these two states, and then to the Circuit Court of the United States. Finally the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States and that highest tribunal in the land, decided in favor of the Ohio State University as had all the rest of the courts below.

"Not only during these eleven years had the real estate bequeathed to Ohio State increased in value, but the rents and profits for that length of time amounted to nearly \$50,000.

"In view of this magnificent gift to the University, is it strange that the trustees in casting about for a name for the new law building should decide to call it Page Hall? And especially was it fitting and appropriate to so name it when it is recalled that Henry Folsom Page was himself a splendid and successful lawyer.

"I wonder sometimes, in looking at this beautiful structure, whether the law students who have graduated in late years really appreciated the splendid facilities they have had at Page Hall for a complete and thorough education in law. Some of you remember how the law students used to meet in a dingy, dusty room at the Court House,-that is, if the janitors would vacate the room long enough to give them a chance to hold a few classes. And then when the classes were finally held on the University grounds it was (first in this room and then in that), in the main building, and finally in the basement of Hayes Hall, provided Miss Jones did not happen to be using it for library purposes, in which case-well, there simply were no classes held at all.

"And now, my friends, as it is extremely warm and is getting late, without further remarks, I desire on behalf of the Alumni Association to present to the Ohio State University this bronze tablet, designed by Professor Edward Ewing French of the class of '95, and given in honor and in memory of Henry Folsom Page."



Mr. Frank E. Pomerene, '91, of the Board of Trustees, received the tablet on behalf of the University. He spoke as follows:

"I am commissioned by the Board of

Trustees to accept this tablet for the University.

"This is the third of five memorial tablets planned by this Association to mark those buildings on the campus which have been named in honor of men who have rendered honorable and conspicuous service to our University.

"Two years ago loving friends placed the first one in Brown Hall, a testimonial of his associates to the life and character and work of that man of energy and action, the late Professor Christopher Newton Brown; a man whose indomitable energy did so much to build up our College of Engineering and bring it to a commanding position among the educational institutions of the middle West.

"Last year we gathered at the entrance of Townshend Hall and there placed a memorial to the late Dr. Norton Strange Townshend—one of the founders of this University, a man who gave her the best years of an active life, who was a pioneer in her early development, who rendered her valuable services in days when service meant sacrifice and discouragement, who was endeared to many of our Alumni by the tenderest ties of friendship and to all who came in his presence by his kindly nature and brilliant intellect.

Today we have come to offer the human tribute of respect to one who was a stranger to most if not to all of us; but to one who was a prominent and honored citizen of our Commonwealth, who loved her institutions and was interested in them, who gave his life to usefulness and good works, and who at its close, consecrated to the young men and women of our State all the property which God had here entrusted to his care.

"I must confess to a feeling of embarrassment at the very threshold of these words of acceptance, by a lack of acquaintance with the late Mr. Page. He died the year I was graduated from the University. Coming from a part of the State remote from his home I did not have even a personal knowledge of him or his family. But from his neighbors and those who knew him best we learn that he was a sturdy character, one of those dominant, determined men of action rather than words, an industrious, careful, painstaking and successful lawyer, with a liking for the trial table, a good fighter, but always a fair opponent. He belonged to what we know as the old school of our profession. His activities were in play before our profession had become so tinged with commercialism as it is now. He thought that the work of a lawyer was to try cases, not to compromise them. And he believed that the true test of a good lawver was his knowledge and understanding of those principles which underlie our system of jurisprudence and on which it is founded, rather than an ability to prepare a brief of adjudicated cases and attempt to reconcile the conflicting decisions of different jurisdictions.

"As a man we learn that his personal and domestic attachments were very strong. A marked trait of his character being his interest in and fondness for young men. He was their special friend and took a keen and helpful and lively interest in the early struggles of many a young practitioner. One of his neighbors said to me that two of the prominent characteristics of his life were 'his loyalty and devotion to his wife and daughter and his fidelity to his friends.'

"But it is not the personal side of his life that has drawn us here today. It is the service he rendered the University. That service was a single act—a final entry placed on the journal of his life. Mr. Game has told you of the provisions of the will by which this property came to the University. He has also told you of the surprise in University circles occasioned by the receipt of the telegram announcing the death of

Mr. Page and that he had left his estate to the Ohio State University, subject only to provisions for life made for the widow and only daughter. We may well imagine the surprise, for Mr. Page had never been connected with the University or shown an interest in her in any way, although a short time before his death he sent for and received a catalogue. As I understand it, only three of the University authorities knew him, but they had no suggestion of his gift and no information as to the amount or condition of his estate. Professor Weber, then and now a member of our Faculty, had at one time taken dinner at his home, having gone to Circleville at the request of Mr. Page to make a chemical test of the water in his well. Two members of the Board of Trustees of that time, President Hayes and Hon. T. J. Godfrey, were his personal friends. But to none of these had Mr. Page shown a special interest in the University or its affairs, or given an intimation of his intention. The estate consisted of a good amount of personal property, with large holdings of real estate in Ohio and Illinois.

"As the will was executed in May, 1891, and Mr. Page died in October of the same year, it was evident that the rights of the University were in question, for there is a statute in Ohio familiarly referred to as the 'death-bed statute' which renders invalid a devise or bequest to an educational, religious, benevolent or charitable institution, provided the testator leaves issue surviving, and executed the will within a year prior to his death.

"Shortly after the father's death and in order to carry out his wishes and intention as expressed in the will, Isabel Page, the only child and heir, by deed duly executed and delivered ratified and confirmed the bequest and devise to the University. Isabel Page died in August, 1892. The widow, Charlotte G. Page, survived until March, 1898. A short

time previous to her death and as a further act of confirmation she, by deed, conveyed to the University the real estate in Illinois, title to which vested in her by the will of her husband and the death of her daughter, provided the courts would finally hold against the University in the litigation then pending. This litigation was interesting and prolonged. As Mr. Game has said it passed through all the State courts of Ohio and Illinois and through the Federal courts. The collateral kindred of the testator contested at every point the validity of the devise and bequest to the University and the ratification and confirmation thereof by the daughter. The legal battles continued about a dozen years and resulted in saving to the University the entire estate of Mr Page. This litigation closed just before I came on the Board.

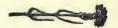
"From this estate the University has received about \$217,000, all of which is now a part of our endowment fund. It has been placed in and has become a part of the irreducible debt of the State, on which we receive from the State annually 6% interest, and this income can be used for any of the needs of the University in any of the departments, and without qualification, restriction or limitation.

"Thus did Mr. Page become, quietly and without ostentation, the first and largest benefactor of this institution. With this gift he left the fruits of a long life to the young men and women of his State. By discernment and farseeing wisdom he selected as trustee for this gift, the largest educational institution in Ohio, and the best, safest agency in the State—one that can and one that will in good faith carry to succeeding generations the generous help of this benefactor.

"This building erected by the State from its own appropriations is devoted to the College of Law, and has been named 'Page Hall.' Let us not regard it, however, in honor of Mr. Page alone, but rather of his family. While he made the provisions in the will, yet without the prompt and effective ratification and confirmation of these provisions by the widow and the daughter this fund would have been lost to the University.

"So let the name of the building be for the family and the tablet be placed to the memory of the Father, Mother and Daughter.

"Now, Mr. President, I assure you that this tablet is accepted by the Board of Trustees, and that we regard it as a beautiful and fitting tribute to the memory of Henry Folsom Page and his family and to their contribution to this University and the cause of higher education in Ohio."



The Alumni Luncheon

The Luncheon was served at noon in the Gymnasium The Toastmaster was Robert K. Beach, '90, and the program as follows:

Welcome to the Gradutes,

Karl T. Webber, '97

Response for the Class,

Paul E. Cowgill, President, '10

The First Five Years,

Oscar M. Sullivan, '05

The Golden Age,

Miss Tallmadge Rickey, '00

Our Children,

Mrs. Ruby Knight Keeley, '95

Twenty Years' View,

Ralph D. Mershon, '90

In the Beginning

Mrs. Alice Townshend Wing, '80

Former President Walter Quincy Scott closed the program with reminiscences of the early 'Eighties. The QUARTERLY would like to print all these toasts, and is entirely unable to refrain from publishing at least two of them.

Mrs. Alice Townshend Wing, '80, reponded as follows to the toast "In the Beginning."

"I have recently heard of an incident which occurred in the practice of Mr. Lowry Sater, who is responsible for the choice of speakers today. It seems a poor client engaged his services. When the case was over the members of his firm told Mr. Sater it was unprofessional to accept so small a fee. He replied that he took all the poor devil had, and there was surely nothing unprofessional in that. This legal characteristic to get all there is, so highly developed in Mr. Sater, has led him to set me back to the beginning.

"I have become quite accustomed to being classed among the oldest inhabitants, but from the toast assigned me you might infer that I am prehistoric. Many changes have taken place within my memory, but I have never seen the pterodactyl sporting in the moonlight, or hid behind the bushes from the megatherium. However, I was one of the christening party of the infant University. Its early struggles are familiar to me. It took a long time to get on its feet, and now that it has put away childish things and gained full stature, we may be allowed a pardonable pride. My first official connection with the Ohio State University occurred May 1, 1873, when I followed my father, Dr. Townshend, and Mr. Robert Jones, the Superintendent of Construction, as they located the old Dormitory. This was the first and only transaction in my life when I was entrusted with holding the stakes. At this time, the foundations remained of the house which had burned above the Spring, and an old apple orchard stood in front of University Hall. We had wonderful skating the first winter, and about four o'clock almost the entire body of college people went daily to the river. Professor Tuttle and Professor Wright were artists in the skating line. College athletics were represented by baseball, played on a field near the dormitory. These games were not intercollegiate that I remember, and the 'Dummies' were frequent antagonists.

"My father had a habit of receiving gold-headed canes. One of the most elaborate in his collection was from the students at the old Dormitory. He considered himself out of general practice, but always cared for any of the boys free of charge, also giving the medicine. After an unusually severe epidemic of measles, forty boys participating at once, he received the cane as an expression of gratitude.

"In 1876 a military officer was detailed to the college, and some terrifying cannon appeared upon the Campus. It was a favorite prank to drop these cannon in the Spring or the river, but the last time I remember the whole battalion marched through the rain to the river to bring them back. It was customary to salute the Governor with twenty-one guns when he came upon the Campus. Manoeuvres were gone through with the boys as horses. The first field day exercises were held in front of University Hall.

"We used to study astronomy with Professor McFarland, using a small telescope which he carried with him. Nearly all the most interesting celestial bodies, I remember, could be seen best about two in the morning. One morning the papers told of a large sun-spot, so this class of budding astronomers gathered round the professor and one by one gazed in awe through the telescope. When the last one had looked, Professor McFarland told us it was a spot on the glass we had seen; but we would never have known the difference.

"The first dramatic performance was in 1877, and was given in the large room on the fourth floor of University Hall. The scenery and stage properties were borrowed from Comstock's Opera House, then the leading theater of the city.

"Nearly all of us have been embarrassed when some well-meaning but garrulous friend of the family tells in public the ways we had when we were children. Our stalwart University shall not suffer this mortification at my hands, and we will gladly turn to this present time of strong and hopeful youth, rich in the promise of a long life of service."



Ralph D. Mershon, '90, the newlyelected President of the Alumni Association, spoke as follows:

"I have been invited to respond to the toast, 'Twenty Years' View.' That toast makes me feel rather ancient. It made me sit up, when I first read it. I have to stop and think, in order to fully realize that twenty years have elapsed since I graduated from this University.

"I fully appreciate the honor of this invitation, and the privilege of addressing you. The more so that for a number of years I have realized there are some things I learned by hard experience, of which I had no inkling when in the University nor for some time after I left it; matters of which I learned nothing in college, but in which I might have been instructed, or of which I might at least have been made aware. These things I am going to tell you, who are newly graduated, with the hope that they may profit you, and may, perhaps, finally reach and benefit the under-graduates also. But, in addition, since the opportunity offers, I am going to address myself to such of you here present as have to do with, and share in, the conduct of the University, relative to certain matters wherein it seems to me there is opportunity for improvement.

"If I were one of those more fortunately endowed for such things, I would choose to present the more serious matters with which I have to deal lightly and humorously; thus tempering, and perhaps entirely avoiding, the irritation which they may otherwise engender. But, like Othello, I am constrained to plead, 'Rude am I in my speech, and little blessed with the soft phrase of peace.' So I must needs address you in more sober and homely phrase than I would. I must be content if I but succeed in clearly conveying to you my point of view, and in tempering the possible irritation of some of you by evidence of my good intent and kindly feeling. And as partial evidence, now, of my good faith, I will say that if in any matter touched upon I show myself ill informed, I shall welcome correction.

"Inasmuch as I shall speak from my own experience, it will be difficult not to refer frequently to myself. So if my discourse bristles with the pronoun, first person singular, I hope you will set it down as due to exigency rather than egotism. Also, since my work has been along engineering lines, much of what I shall have to say will be tinged with engineering thought, will incline toward the engineer's point of view. But I believe that, with perhaps some slight obvious modification, it will apply equally to other courses of study and walks of life.

"It was four years after I graduated from college before I learned to study. What do you think of that? After having had the training leading up to a university course, after having gone through the University, the institution which is presumably the culmination of routine educational training, I did not know how to study to best advantage; and did not learn how until four years after I had left college; and then only by blundering upon it.

"I presume that with some the proper method of study is intuitive. That they naturally work along the most efficient lines. But it is not so with all of us. Many of us do not instinctively know how to study, and some of us never learn how. "When I studied a lesson, say in Analytic Mechanics, if I struck a snag, if I came upon some point obscure to me, I kept on working at that snag, I kept hammering away at that obstruction, so that I often found myself, at the end of my evening study hour not only with my lesson in Analytic Mechanics unmastered, but my other tasks untouched. As I have said, it was some four years after graduation that I learned the proper course to pursue, which is this:

"After having located the snag, to pass over it and such others as develop, and proceed to the end of the lesson. Then to return and go over the lesson again, and repeat this operation as often as necessary.

"Often after having passed over a difficulty, something farther on in the lesson will resolve it. And, generally, the fuller grasp of the subject, the better perspective, which comes of just touching the high spots first and of leaving the depths till later, makes the going easier when such of the depths as have not resolved themselves have to be reckoned with.

"It is a simple thing, this expedient, this method of study, and most obvious, when one once realizes it. But the knowledge of it would have saved me much effort and nervous energy, and enabled better results with less burning of the midnight oil.

"Another thing of which I was ignorant was the necessary precautions as to diet and exercise for one leading a sedentary life and doing severe brain work. I did not realize, or if so but dimly, that there was any great reason for difference in the amount, and kind, of diet, of one actively engaged outdoors, using his muscles, and one confined most of the day, using his brain. Neither did I realize that there was some certain balance between exercise and fresh air, on the one hand, and hard study on the other, which would produce the maximum result; that much

of a deviation either way from this balance would reduce one's effectiveness; and that a leaning either way had better be toward the exercise and fresh air than toward the closer study. For the ambitious student the latter is hard to realize, and harder still to practice. And as the result of my ignorance of these matters, I left college in bad physical condition, in a condition which required several years to correct, and which probably left its permanent mark upon me.

"After leaving college, the average individual has the same, if not greater, need for careful attention to his physical well-being, especially if his occupation be of a sedentary nature. I would advise you to acquaint yourselves with the work of the more advanced thinkers and experimenters on this subject. You may have no apparent need of such knowledge now or for years to come; the more fortunate of you, not at all. But eventually most of those of you who come to lead enterprising, strenuous and progressive lives will seriously feel the effects of your work, especially if it be of a sedentary nature, unless intelligent care is bestowed upon the matter of diet.

"When we start into college, all enthusiastic and interested in our work, and eager to succeed, we believe that merit is bound to win. That good, faithful, honest and efficient work in our line will get us to the top. That all we have to do, if we are to be engineers, is to be good engineers, and there is no height to which we cannot eventually climb. And this view is apparently confirmed during our college course. Our achievements in college are in proportion to the effort we put forth. So, we think, it will be when we get out into the wide, wide world. We shall keep striving away at our profession, and by such striving finally arrive at the goal of our ambition.

"I regret to tell you, new graduates, that this is not the case. If you confine yourself to acquiring proficiency and efficiency in your profession, you will probably always have something to eat, a place to sleep, and some clothes to wear. But you will be the exception, rather than the rule, if you achieve anything more than this; if you acquire the opportunity for big things; if you attain that affluence which will enable the ease and leisure necessary for independent study and investigation or for the development of some ingenious idea you may have hit upon. Such attainment requires something more than mere technical ability and proficiency. It needs good address and personal acquaintance. Acquaintance opens up the doors of opportunity, and personal acquaintance can be acquired, and the resulting opportunities profited by, in proportion to the presence and poise of the individual, assuming that he has ability.

"Presence, poise, ease of manner and acceptableness can be come at only by the practice resulting from attention to social duties. And this same attention to social duties will widen the acquaintance. My advice to you new graduates, and to the under-graduates, is to never let the dust accumulate on your patent leather shoes. I assume that you have learned to dance. If not, your education has been sadly neglected, and you had best remedy the defect as speedily as possible. There is no other training one can have which in the same time, if at all, will do so much in smoothing down the rough ridges and crudities of one's native personality. The personal element has largely to do with success. There are a few of us who, other things being equal, would not incline toward the man of good address rather than the rough diamond. A diamond in the rough is all very well if it is the only diamond available, but as between the un-cut gem and the polished one, it is human nature and good sense to choose the latter.

"When I was in college there was amongst many of the earnest workers and I am addressing such only—a sentiment contrary to that I have expressed. An inclination to look with contempt upon any but the sterner accomplishments, and a belief that the deliberate acquisition of acquaintance, especially amongst those in authority over them, savoured of toadying. I must plead guilty of infection from this mental attitude, the effects of which persisted for some time, until I finally realized something that has been confirmed since I have come to have men under me; and that is this. That it is just as much to the advantage of the man over you to know you, as for you to know him. It is just as much to his advantage to know you are the right man to meet an exigency when it arises as it is for you to have him know it. So, if you can have him know this, and know you, without appearing unduly pushing and forward, you will be appreciated and advanced when the shy violet, who is so proud-or thinks he is-that he hides his head under the sheltering leaves, is passed by. 'Puddin' Head Wilson' said something anent the man who is ostentatious in his modesty, which I hesitate to quote in mixed company, but if you care to do so you might with profit look up the remark to which I refer. Ostentatious modesty and ostentatious pride are closely akin, if not identical.

"I have spoken of my experiences as the result of conditions which existed when I was in college. And as you will have gathered from my remarks, I believe the disadvantages under which I labored would have been largely done away with, had my college training dealt properly with the matters involved. This naturally leads to an inquiry as to the present situation in the University as regards these same matters.

"What instruction is being given now to the students as to their physical wellbeing, both during their college course, when they are taking more or less exercise, and later on in life, when their muscular activities will be less?





THE COMMENCEMENT TENT
THE REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '95



"I have endeavored to look into this question a little, and so far as my investigations have gone it does not seem to me these matters are being given here the attention they deserve. The average student comes here from a more active life-from a farm perhaps, where he has spent more or less of his time outdoors, with laborious exercise such as enables him to escape to a considerable extent, if not entirely, the results of gross errors in diet. Is it fair to allow him to change from these conditions to those of a life more confined and of strenuous mental activity, without warning and instruction as to the modifications necessary in his diet and as to the necessity for regular exercise?

"Today, in your agricultural course, you are teaching young men how to feed animals, but so far as I can find out you are giving them no instructions as to how to feed themselves. In view of the careful investigation work of Chittenden, Fisher and others, this appears to me inexcusable. It seems to me there should be regular and systematic instruction in these matters, so that every student will have a clear appreciation of the advantages of a balanced low-protein diet in the preservation of health and endurance, of the necessity for such a diet to those leading a sedentary life.

"I would see the matter carried farther than this, and not only have lectures on the subject, on which the student must pass examination, but would use every influence to have the principles put into practice. When I was here, we used to have boarding clubs, some of them very good one. I am sure that this University could support one such club, run on the low-protein balanced-diet plan. And I am sure that if it were once well established and had demonstrated how much cheaper and better one can so live; how much more endurance and how much better health and efficiency, generally, result, it would be but a

short time until all the clubs were run upon this basis.

"There should be instruction here in the methods of study to produce the most effective results with the least effort; instruction as to the requisite balance of study on the one hand, and exercise and recreation on the other, for the greatest efficiency and maximum results.

"The endeavor should also be made to convey to the student some adequate conception of the conditions which he will meet after he has left college; of the fact that mere qualification in his own particular line will not necessarily lead to the success which he desires and anticipates.

"In other words, the endeavor should be made to instruct and influence the student along those lines which will result in health and greatest efficiency, not only in the University but after he has left it.

"I think there are few people who will not agree that good health is to be valued above all things, and I believe there is no one who will not agree that the training which will enable one to acquire and keep good health is to be valued far above anything else which could be taught in a university. In so far as any educational institution falls short of the best possible training in this regard, I believe it fails of its greatest possible usefulness and its highest duty.

"Next to health and efficiency, and closely allied to the latter, somes the question of good citizenship. What are you doing here to adequately impress your students with a realization of their responsibilities as citizens? What are you doing to overcome the attitude and frame of mind of the educated man that politics and everything connected therewith are beneath him, and that he has no time to spare from his chosen vocation for attention to civic duties? As the result of this attitude on the part of educated and thinking men, this

country is today facing the possibilities of Socialism, or worse. What are you doing to correct the frame of mind and method of thought which have brought this about?

"I believe every course in this or any university should include some systematic study of civics, so conducted as to not only enlighten the student in these matters, but to impress him with his moral obligations as a citizen; to the end that not only shall he have practical knowledge as to the theory and methods of government in this country, but that he shall be imbued with the idea that his interests, the interests of the country at large, the well-being, and even the continued existence of this great American commonwealth, depend upon the necessary amount of thought and attention being given by himself and the other individuals of his class to the problems, economic, social and political, which That he be arise from time to time. imbued with the idea that only through the influence, and the moral courage to use it, of the thinking middle class, can the standard of political and financial morals be raised. In so far as you fail to turn out good citizens, as well as good engineers, you fail sadly.

"The engineer of today will not get very far if he has not some idea of the fundamentals of finance. It is unlikely that he will ever be much more than a mere technical man, that he will ever be a man of affairs, unless he eventually acquires such knowledge. The study of this subject should be made a part of every engineering course. Some of the universities and engineering schools have already done this. So far as I can find out, the Ohio State University has not.

"And this sort of training should not be confined to the engineers, either. It would be well if every man could have a clear conception of the rudiments of finance. If he had, he would be much more likely to go into the creative enterprises of the day, and reap some of the benefits of appreciating values, instead of putting all his savings in a savings bank, with its meagre returns. If the average man had done this in the past there would be much less of socialistic pressure than there is at present. But understanding nothing of finance, he is afraid to risk a part of his savings in financial operations, no matter how meritorious they may be.

"I say, therefore, that training in the rudiments of finance should be a part of every course in the university, but above all, it should be a part of every engineering course.

"If I were responsible for the conduct of a university I would give the professors in engineering an opportunity to do outside work. I would do more than that. I would require them to do outside work. The chance for additional remuneration resulting from outside work, if not the broader experience, should be sufficient to impel them to take advantage of this privilege, but in any particular case where it were not, I think I should endeavor to get that professor a position somewhere else.

"The professor of engineering is often looked upon as a kind of a joke, when it comes to real engineering. This is partly because of his frequent lack of practical experience, partly because of the mental attitude which comes of the authoritative position occupied relative to his students. There is no reason why he should necessarily be looked upon in this way, but he can avoid it only by keeping in close touch with practical work and doing a certain amount of such work himself. Practical work enables him to acquire a practical point of view, and by bringing him in contact with people, knocks some of the conceit out of him from time to time, and keeps his mental absorptive powers from becoming atrophied.

"Most other universities, in fact all other universities of any standing, so far as I know, have courses of lectures delivered by men outside the regular faculty-lectures by men who are in contact with the world and with practical work. And by this means the student is brought into contact with the results of practical work, and the methods of thought which they engender. So far as I can find out, the Ohio State University does nothing of this sort. And this, in connection with the fact that the University does not require that outside work shall be done by the Engineering Professors, leaves the student little chance for acquiring during his college course an approximation, even, to a practical point of view.

The failure of the University to have outside lecturers is all the more surprising, in view of the fact that she numbers amongst her oldest alumni men who rank with the foremost in the world in their particular lines. And the services of other men as well, eminent in other lines, might easily be obtained through her alumni, if she were properly in touch with them.

"This brings up another subject. That is, the persistent manner in which the University has ignored her alumni and their work. She apparently has made, until very lately at least, absolutely no endeavor to keep in touch with them. And if she has any appreciation of their achievements, she has not, so far as I know, given any sign of it.

"I know of one alumnus, who has done an immense amount of original scientific work of the highest order, who has refused doctor's degrees from two other universities because his own university had never seen fit to so honor him. Think of that! There is a man who has done probably twenty times as much meritorious, original investigation work as was ever done on this campus for the acquisition of a doctor's degree, who has never received a doctor's degree from his university simply because his work was not done here.

"Apparently, there has not been in

the past the least effort of any kind to keep in touch with the alumni. Every once in a while I buy the Saturday evening edition of the New York Evening Post, in order to read the university news. I find in that issue of that paper news and notes of many of the universities of the country. Amongst the Ohio universities of which news is given are Oberlin, Kenyon and other smaller and less known places which I do not recall at the present time. But never have I seen any notes whatsoever relative to the Ohio State University. Never has the University availed herself of even this method of keeping in touch with her alumni, although she might easily do so, as a number of them are connected with important New York papers and with the Associated Press.

"It seems to me that, generally, the University has not kept as fully abreast of the times as she should. She has not taken many of the progressive steps taken by the other leading universities. My preference would be to see my Alma Mater in the van of educational progress and development, but if she cannot lead then I should at least like to see her within calling distance of the procession.

"There is another matter on which most of the colleges and universities of this country are open to criticism, none more so, I believe, than the Ohio State University. That is the matter of compensation of the teaching staff, and the amount of work required of them. The meagre salaries of the instructors of this University are pitiful. They are a disgrace to this great state. We are used to expect a certain amount of self-denial and material self-sacrifice on the part of teachers, though there is no good reason for this, that I can see. The laborer is worthy of his hire in any walk of life. In no other calling is equal ability so poorly paid. But the craze seems to be for equipment, rather than men; for quantity, rather than quality of output. So the educational

mills grind merrily on, with meagre stipend and thorny path for the instructor. The result is that either the teaching staff is not drawn from the best available material, or else it is so limited as to numbers and so overworked that its members have not the time, energy or ambition to strive for self-improvement and broadening growth, nor the opportunity for that contact with their students which leads to the best results. Buildings equipment do not make a great university, and more good comes to a student from close contact and intimate relation with broad-minded, earnest and able men than from the facilities of magnificent laboratories.

"This is a matter which can be best and most profitably corrected by the alumni. We are a poor lot if we cannot bring to bear that influence, moral suasion and legitimate coercion necessary to correct it. Our numbers now are such as to enable us to bring about any change that may appear desirable. We and our friends are 'the people,' and as such we can do as we will with our own. The legislators and executives are our servants, and as such we can through them decree and carry out what we will. This aspect of the matter serves to emphasize the mistake made in not bringing the University into closer touch with her alumni; into organized relation with them.

"I hope those responsible for the conduct of the University will not take amiss what I have said; that they will realize my criticisms are made without any spirit of acrimony or malice; that if any of my remarks savor of asperity, it is only because of my endeavor to make them forceful.

"My criticisms are not due to any lack of appreciation of the debt I owe this University, but, on the contrary, it is because of my appreciation, my gratitude, and my desire that she shall render increasingly greater and more effective service, than I venture to make them."

The Reunion of the Class of '95

On Monday evening, June 20, the class of '95 held its fifteenth annual reunion at the home of Professor and Mrs. Charles A. Bruce, 1981 Indianola avenue. The evening was given over to the renewal of college day experiences and reminiscences. A number of letters were read from members of the class who were unable to be present. Miss Chalmers read a poem, dedicated to the class, which contributed much to the enjoyableness of the occasion. Doctor Scott and Professors Derby, Bohannan, Knight, Bowen and Denney were present as guests of the class, and were unanimously elected to honorary membership therein, and in accepting and acknowledging the honors thus conferred upon them, spoke with an enthusiasm and loyalty that the passing years had only heightened. Refreshments served throughout the evening. was music and song and good fellowship generally, until the last echo of the class yell had died away in the shady recesses of Neil's woods.

The following persons were present: Miss Agnes Chalmers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dudley H. Foster, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Ruby Knight Keely, Gypsy, W. Va.; Vernon R. Covell, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Kester, Lawrence, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lott, Hicksville, Ohio; E. G. Blaire, Shawnee, Ohio; George H. Calkins, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Cassius C. Corner, J. D. Harlor, Mrs. D. W. Wilson, Miss Maud D. Jeffrey, Miss Anna B. Keagle, Miss Katherine D. Kiser, Mrs. Francis L. Landacre, Miss Abigail E. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Sater, Curtis C. Collins, Thomas E. French, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Renick W. Dunlap, Dr. and Mrs. Harry H. Snively, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Scott, Prof. and Mrs. W. L. Bowen, Prof. and Mrs. R. D. Bohannan, Professors Derby, Knight and Denney.

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The Play at the Spring, With a Word on the Campus Fete

In the evening of Alumni Day the young women of Browning Literary Society repeated their performance of "The Tempest" in the ravine by the lake: the members of the company afterwards repeating once more the songs of the production to the guests of the University reception, then assembled in the Armory. This is the third of the outdoor Shakespeare plays; "As You Like It" was performed in 1908, and "Twelfth Night" in 1909; and the society has already decided to give "Midsummer Night's Dream" next year. These plays have been so inimitably successful, and together with the Campus Fêtes, mark so remarkable a development of university life, that the editor cannot refrain from discounting the material of several good articles he has in promise, by adding a word or two at least of characterization.

Very much of the charm of these plays must be attributed to the unrivaled setting they have in the ravine. There never was a stage more fortunate; the action occurs under the Observatory slope, against which the audience is banked, in the central little glade of those famous great silverleaves that group about the upper pool. The lamps are hidden in the leafage, and one looks northward across that narrow little water to the north slope, and on up to the mid-campus trees toward University, and between the great boles and the burning leaf-fringes, the scene in this lighting is cavern beyond cavern of deepening twilight, jewel beyond dusky jewel, with rifts of coolness and steady stars tangled in the black boughs, and the subtle water beyond the stage finding every glimmer to repeat. Imagine in such a picture the vivid living presence and voice of Orlando, and Viola, and Ariel, imagine the dark enchanted ravine echoing airily to "What shall he have that killed the deer," and "Come unto these yellow sands."

But if the first charm is of the setting, the second is equal unto it, and is of the girls themselves. We have had professional performances of Shakespeare by the lake, and they were in no way as good as those of our own amateurs. For, once again, the great beauty of these performances is in their pictures; and no professional company of actors can assemble such personalities, such breeding and intelligence, as our college girls infallibly present. If there is little finished acting-ah, but there really has been much !- there are nevertheless none of the shopworn tricks of the art to distract one's enjoyment. The result is that one gets Shakespeare's poem more directly than, apparently, the greatest acting in a theater can give. The Ariel of this year's company-Miss Esther Roberts, '11-is a case in point. She was a college girl playing Ariel, and singing those immemorial lyrics before her friends on the campus of her own University-that is to say, at home; and in these private and intimate circumstances she was more the real elf of that last great play than can be found in a decade of stage revivals. Never was a more perfect enchantment; pose after pose was pure joy, the sudden little bursts of voice and gesture that all but lifted her from her feet, or that old miracle seen of how she melted out of the cleft of the great glimmering treetrunk in the background; and when she sang in that light, deep airy voice of hers, the old music of "Full Fathom Five," and "Where the Bee Sucks There Suck I," it was a cold and drowsy fancy in the audience that did not find tears in its eyes.

And it was by no means this actor alone who built so sure and remaining an image of delight; the Ferdinand of Helen Arms, '10, the Caliban of Laura Thomas, '09, and the Stephano of Mary Bohannan, '11, were as remarkable of

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characterization; and the whole company, with the dancers and singers of the interludes, contributed without flaw to one's sum of content in the whole exposition. When we saw "As You Like It," two years ago, we thought it could not be bettered; and last year's perfect "Twelfth Night" we thought could not be equaled; but this year's performance was as a whole as good as either, and the high standard so set can be confidently prophesied of future performances. These, we all hope, will never fail. Browning Literary Society is a permanent organization, and plans yet greater things; the competition for parts in the cast is to be opened to all the girls in the University, and the project of a small Elizabethan play house, to be built on the slope over the lake, north of Oxley Hall, is already well advanced.

Of as great excellence, and of even greater scope and promise, have been the campus fêtes of last year and this. These pageants and dances are performed by the young women in the hollow east of the spring, and we are only beginning to see the possibilities of so great a function. In 1912, at least, which is to be a great centennial year for the state, the men should be included, and the whole University should present the historical pageant of Ohio. Three hundred of the girls of the University performed this year a set of allegorical processions and dances. THE QUARTERLY hopes to publish, during the coming year, one or more articles dealing with these pageants. In the meantime it publishes in this number a few pale remnant pictures of what was so blooming and beautiful an occasion; and the editor rejoices to call attention for a moment-as if anybody cared, who saw those dances-to his own small part in the production, by reprinting the verses which he had the pleasure to write for it.

To one and all we bring you of our skill A lyric in five dances, if you will, A lyric, there'll be violins and birds

A lyric, there'll be violins and birds
For music, and ourselves will be the
words.

Fair lords and ladies fair, hear what we say

And what imports the dance we dance today.

And first we'll make an ancient fancy true

With Daphne dancing, and her Nymphs, for you;

Yet not mere fancy, make-believe of art, But rather the Spring's echo in your heart;

Dreams and desires are real, if May is
May;
You shall not doubt it while we dance

You shall not doubt it while we dance today!

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And second, for our spring is like our life,

And like our very music grows from strife,

Into our play comes discord, and mischance;

The wind will blow, the wind will change our dance;

And all must dance with sorrow, the wind's way,

Eurus the east wind! So we dance today.

ł . .

Third come the glancing Naiads of the rain;

But all that weep shall rise to dance again,

As all that dance must know the taste of tears;

And fourth, how sweeter after storm, appears

Apollo, and she that visits not the gay, Iris the rainbow: so we dance today.

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And last comes Flora, that with trillium flowers,

With bloodroots and with bluebells crowns the hours,

With flags and lady's-slippers; so we'll end,

And so begin; let your fair thoughts attend;

And each of you that loves us—music.

And each of you that loves us—music,
play!—
Come dance with us the dance we

dance today!

Commencement Day

The Procession

Wednesday, June 22, was a hot blue day of the prime splendor of June. By 9 o'clock the class was assembled by colleges about Page Hall, singing in the maple-shade. There the procession was formed, marching northward across to the gymnasium, and thence west across the green until it turned southward toward the spring; and when the marshals before the President had reached the brow of the hill over the lake, and had come within hearing of the orchestra in the tent below, the gray tassels of Veterinary had not yet started from the pillars of the law. The new location of the tent in the ravine gave yet other new pictures, and of all none was more memorable than when the endless succession of the somber caps

and gowns was dropping the path into the shadow, the tassels changing color as they came, and the lake was thronged with their reflections. Under the white glow of the great tent, even in the topmost heat of June, it was not intolerable, and the flicker of the fans grew less and less during the address, which was one of the most memorable the University has ever listened to. The method of handling the conferring of the diplomas has become excellently perfected, and it is now a part of the procession to see student after student in swift succession mount the steps before the President, standing thus for an instant, while his name is spoken by the Dean of his College, before the audience, the whole ceremony proceeding quickly, amounting to the dignity of a real pageant.



The Educational Value of Good Work

The Reverend Washington Gladden, D. D., of Columbus, delivered the Commencement address, which is as follows:

These bountiful days of June have many delights and invitations for us; the roses are blowing and the wedding bells are chiming, and orioles and bobolinks are pouring out their souls in song; and amid all these pleasant scenes and sounds the scholars are gathering on the campus and in the chapel, to receive the meed of faithful work, to speak the parting word, and to linger, for a moment, in associations that have become dear, before they go out to meet the shadowy future. To some of us these days are memorable; our thoughts go back to other Junes in another century, when the bands and the banners and the marshals with their batons,

and the old graduates with their mouldy jokes, and the mothers and the sisters and the cousins and the aunts, beaming with appreciation and expectation, made up a mise en scene full of dramatic possibilities. I wonder if commencement means as much to these young fellows as it meant to some of us old fellows, fifty years ago. It is hard for me to believe it. "The world is so full of a number of things" that were not within our ken in the middle of the last century, that it seems as if nothing could really mean quite as much to anybody as everything did in that slow old time. Yet I make no doubt there is more than one in this presence whose heart is heavy with the sense of what is ending here today; with the consciousness that something has been happening in the last four years that never can happen again; with a wistful and apprehensive premonition of what is behind the veil.

Yes, I am sure that these young men and women are consciously confronting here today much the same question that we older ones faced in the Junes to which we are looking back. The costume of the festival is different; the realities of life are not radically altered. There are some of us who have more to remember than you, but you have more to hope for than we; and in this hour when yesterday and tomorrow have met together, when memory and hope have kissed each other, I would fain believe that all of us, old and young, are ready for a little serious thought upon the meaning of life.

Most of us have lived long enough to know that the end of a college course is not the goal of intellectual attainment; commencement is the right word; those who honorably reach it are fairly over the threshold of their education; they have done well if they are now ready to begin to learn what life has to teach. A course in the University has served its purpose if it has laid some good foundations on which future accumulations of experience may rest; if it has given some training in habits of investigation; if it has developed some power of appreciating the best in life and art; if it has laid down the lines on which study may be usefully continued; if it has lifted up and clarified some worthy ideals of conduct and service. I hope that your four years in the University has done as much as this for most of you. If it has, the expenditure has been abundantly justified.

We frequently hear from those who have been popularly deemed the most successful men of this generation, the judgment that a college education is of little or no value; that it rather unfits a man for such enterprises as those by which they have risen to eminence. This is interesting testimony, and I trust that it is true. If our colleges did equip men for such enterprises, that would be the strongest possible reason for never

going to college. If your university training has not made you incapable of entertaining the plutocratic purpose, or of rendering the plutocrat willing and efficient service in the realization of his purpose, it has not done much for you.

It is to be hoped, however, that it has fitted you to take up some honorable and worthy calling, some calling which will seem to you to be "affected," as the lawyers say, "with a public interest"; some calling in which you can feel yourself to be identified with the common welfare. Now, manifestly, there are some callings which no fair-minded man can so regard. There are some callings the aggregate result of which must be public injury; they are evil and only evil, and that continually. There are others which may result in some incidental benefits; by means of them we might do some good but the harm would outweigh the good; the more we prospered in them the larger would be the social damage. Such callings might be profitable financially, for, strange to say, there are millions of human beings who are ready to offer larger rewards to those who do them injury than to those who do them good; but no one on whom a college education has not been wasted, will select a calling the net result of which is social injury, no matter how large the prospective profits may be.

Some calling, then, which links itself with the well being of our neighbors and our fellow men, the diligent prosecution of which will not only secure for ourselves an honorable livelihood, but will add, in some appreciable degree, to the sum of human happiness—this, let us trust, is now or soon will be, within the choice of every member of this graduating class. Let me say also that this calling ought to be, in every case, a congenial calling. I know well that in some cases it can not and will not be; stern necessity and relentless circumstance often drive us into occupations that are not thoroughly congenial and keep us in them; but so far as we have the power of choice we ought to choose the work we like best-not that which brings us the largest pecuniary recompense, not that which promises most speedily to enrich us, but that which is most interesting to us, that which most completely enlists all our power of body and mind. What is before all things essential is that we shall be interested in our work; that we shall believe it to be worth doing; that we shall be able to put love and enthusiasm into it. And even though, by force of circumstances, we may be constrained to engage in work which does not at first strongly appeal to us, it is best to make a virtue of necessity and adapt ourselves, as best we can, to our callings. In any work that is worth doing we may surely find much that awakens thought and elicits enthusiasm; in industry, as in appetite, there are

acquired tastes, and we may learn to take a genuine interest in work which at the beginning was unattractive.

The point on which I now desire to lay emphasis is this, that the discipline by which a man comes to himself and completes his manhood is mainly that which is won in the pursuit of the calling by which he gains his livelihood. "The great majority of men," says a late strong writer, "gather an edifying understanding of men and things just in so far as they actually and resolutely stick to the performance of some special, and (for the most part) congenial task. Their education in life must be grounded in the persistent attempt to realize in action some kind of a purpose—a purpose usually connected with the occupation whereby they live. In the pursuit of that purpose they will continually be making experiments—opening up new lines of work, establishing new relations with other men, and taking more or less serious risks. Each of these experiments offers them an opportunity both for personal discipline and for increasing personal insight."*

Your education, then, the best part of it, will be gained in your work. The best educated men are educated not for their work but by their work. You may, indeed, have intellectual interests outside of your daily business; it is well to have these; life is often greatly enriched by liberal studies pursued in leisure hours; but, after all, the best part of your education will be that which you win in the prosecution of your daily task. This means, of course, that your prevailing interest in your work shall be in the work itself, rather than the money that you are making out of it. There is real educational value in doing any kind of good work well; there is no educational value whatever in cultivating and gratifying the appetite for gain. Just to the extent to which the craving for more becomes the motive power of a man's life is the educational process retarded, just so far does the man himself become dwarfed and deformed.

What you wish to do is to make the most of yourself; to complete your individuality; to become the man or woman that God meant you to be. This means for the community great variety of capacity and attainment. It is by these manifold diversities of power that society is enriched. "A genuine individual," says the author I just quoted, "must at least possess some special quality which distinguishes him from other people, which unifies the successive phases and the various aspects of his own life and which results in personal moral freedom." The man whose ruling interest is in his work is apt to become in this sense a genuine individual; but when the acquisitive motive becomes dominant, there is no chance for the development of any interesting personality. The man

^{* &}quot;The Promise of American Life," by Herbert Croly, p. 404.

is going after the same thing that the rest of the crowd are pursuing; they are all shaped by the same forces; they are not likely to attain unto "any edifying personal independence or any peculiar personal distinction." "Different as American business men are from one another in temperament circumstances and habits," says our author again, "they have a way of becoming fundamentally very much alike. Their individualities are forced into a common mold, because the ultimate measure of the value of their work is the same, and is nothing but its results in cash."*

Consequently it is true that even in a society as active and strenuous as ours there is a vast amount of monotony. The commercial motive is suffered to be the dominant motive, and so far as this is true, the characters produced tend to one type. The ruling ideas are the same and there is a dreary sameness in the opinions entertained and the views of life expressed. Mammon is a potentate who does not encourage diversities of gifts; no theories that disturb the standing order or the vested interests are permitted in his domain; of all new notions his devotees are apt to be intolerant. This explains the prevalence of fads and fashions in circles where the commercial motive is dominant; the last place in the world where you would look for any kind of originality would be in the ranks of the four hundred. Where "wealth accumulates" until it becomes the paramount and absorbing interest of life, "men decay," or dwindle into units of economic force:

"The individual withers, and the world is more and more."

If, then, what the commonwealth wants of each of us is a full-rounded and complete personality, it will never do for us to permit ourselves to fall under the spell of the prevailing Mammonism, for that inevitably reduces the dimensions of the man. It is in the work itself, and in the contribution which it makes to the common weal, that we shall find the enlargement and invigoration of our manhood. "For," as our author admonishes us, "the truth is that individuality cannot be dissociated from the pursuit of a disinterested object. It is a moral and intellectual quality and it must be realized by moral and intellectual means." The man comes to himself only when he is forgetting himself in devotion to some good outside of and beyond himself.

Let us assume therefore that each one of the young men and women before me will have found before many months, some calling which connects itself closely with the public welfare, and will be pursuing that calling, not primarily as a means of personal aggrandizement, but as a work which on its own account is worth doing, because it tends to in-

^{*} Ibid, p. 410.

crease the sum of human happiness. I wish to consider with you how such a calling, pursued in such a spirit, becomes a continuous and fruitful educational opportunity. Some of you may have been lamenting that your education must now be regarded as finished. I want you to see that although you may not look forward to postgraduate studies within academic walls, by far the best part of your education is still to come.

Let us suppose, for example, that your vocation is to be the most ancient and honorable of all-the work assigned to unfallen man in the Garden of Eden-is there not in this work a great educational opportunity? I may fairly assume that those among you who are to be farmers have been studying agriculture here in the University, and that you have got some inkling of the need of mixing brains with husbandry. You surely do not need to be told of the manifold problems that wait for solution, in the reclamation of waste lands, in the improvement of the soil and its products, in the reforestation of the hills, in "making the wilderness to bring forth and bud that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater," in socializing the country-side, that the people dwelling there shall find the stimulation and the solace of good companionship, and the opportunities of a rewarding culture. If these aspects of your work as farmers loom large before your thought, if it is by these that your enthusiasms are aroused, and your energies are directed, I am sure that you are in a fair way to become highly educated men. And this, I assume, is what you want to be. The main thing that you want to get out of this calling of yours for yourself is a large, fruitful, noble manhood. You expect, and you have a right to expect, that you will get a comfortable living out of your work; that you will have enough to eat and to wear; that you will have an attractive and beautiful home; and there is not much reason to fear that the man who puts brains and enthusiasm into the business of farming will not get as much as that out of it, and something more. But this something more is not your first concern. Your main question is not how large gains you can make but how you can most fully and worthily express and realize your life in this calling you have chosen.

You have a neighbor, perhaps, who went into this business for the money there was in it, and who has come to the end of his working life with a big balance in the bank, with a safe full of productive securities, with three or four automobiles, and all the outward signs of abundance. But how has he done it? He has skinned one or two thousand acres of good land leaving it perceptibly poorer than when it came under his hand; he has neglected all opportunities of self-improvement; he has pushed his interests with no regard to the welfare of his neighbor; he has

sown broadcast, as every selfish man always does, the seeds of dissension and suspicion and ill will. Of course, in the process his own personality has steadily withered and dwindled. Most men, looking at the balance in the bank and the contents of the safe call him a successful farmer; do you? If all men were such as he, society would cease to exist, and the earth would be uninhabitable.

He furnishes you, nevertheless, an excellent object lesson of the kind of man you do not want to be. I trust that the sight of him may inspire you with the ambition to live in such a way that when your working days are over some one who knows you well may be able to say of you: "He is not a plutocrat; he is not leaving to his children any great accumulation of stocks and bonds by means of which they will be able to live in idleness on the labor of future generations. But look at his farm; see the fertile meadows where once were swamps; see the new forest clothing the once barren hill-side; see the growing crops and fine farm buildings; see the splendid herds and flocks that enrich the pastures; look at the records that tell of the fruits and grains he has developed, of the pests he has stamped out; his own farm will sustain four times as much life today as when he began to till it, and every farmer in the land is his debtor. And see what he has made of himself. He is the brightest man in the county; these studies and experiments of his have been quickening his intellect and leading his mind out into many fruitful fields of knowledge and culture, and all these gains he has been free to share with all his neighbors; if you want to know what kind of a man he is, ask them. He is the heart and soul of all neighborhood life; he has done more than any other man to promote good will and friendship in the countryside and to make it a pleasant place for men and women and boys and girls to live." If something like that can be said about you when the end comes, then it will be clear that the foundations laid here in the University have been well built upon; that today's commencement was the bright beginning of a glorious career; that you have made yourself an example of a thoroughly educated man.

It would be easy to show how the same law holds in every other lawful calling. When the relation of the calling to the common good is recognized and emphasized, and when the calling is heartily pursued with that end in view—to make it as efficient as it can be made in the service of the commonwealth—the individuality developed must be high and strong and fine.

In some callings the fact that the man gets his best development in and by means of his work is so plain that it hardly needs to be stated. In the case of a teacher or of a minister of the Gospel, for instance, the purpose of doing one's work well, and the purpose of making the most of one's self can hardly be separated in thought. For myself I know that I have gained all the power I possess in the earnest endeavor to do my work well; to understand and meet the intellectual and spiritual and social needs of my fellowmen. The college and the divinity school can help a little in laying foundations, but most of what any competent minister knows he gets in living contact with human beings, in helping men and women to be friends with God and friends with one another, in trying to bring heaven to earth. Any man who will give himself to that work patiently and diligently will have some fair chance to be a pretty well educated man.

Not less true is it that the physician's occupation links him with the common weal. His business in life is to do good; that is kept steadily before his mind. Through his work not only is his intellect invigorated but his sympathies and affections are given abundant exercise. For this reason the educational opportunity which his work affords him is of the finest and highest sort.

What shall we say of the work of the lawyer? I fear that we cannot say so much. The popular conception of the lawyer's function is altogether different from the popular conception of the physician's function. The suggestion that the doctor's business in life is to do good would be commonplace. The suggestion that the lawver's business in life is to do good would be received with merriment by the unthinking crowd. It must be admitted that the modern practice of law does not always keep the ethical and social aspects of the lawyer's calling in high relief. The common conception is, no doubt, that the practice of law is essentially warfare, to which the maxim, "Everything is fair in war," may be legitimately applied. The lawyer, in the estimation of the populace, is a kind of mercenary gladiator, who is ready, for a fee, to help those who seek injustice or wrong; whose skill is often employed in showing transgressors how they may evade the law or escape its just penalty. It must be confessed that there are a good many lawyers in this country whose estimation of the nature of their calling, as their conduct shows, is not different from that of the populace. Some of them occupy conspicuous positions and have made great fortunes by the services which they have rendered to combinations of predatory wealth. The enormous creations of fictitious capital which are crushing the life out of the industries of the land, and which are liable to result one of these days in a national tragedy the like of which history has never witnessed, are largely the work of astute lawyers. The nation has had no worse enemies than the lawyers who have worked out the manifold schemes by which the strong are enabled to prey upon the weak.

When the lawyer's calling is so conceived and so followed, we can hardly think of it as affording an educational opportunity. Lawyers of this class are not educated by their work, they are de-educated; they may acquire a kind of wolfish cunning, but their better nature is dwarfed and crippled by such unsocial and traitorous practices. They are adroit men, resourceful men, masterful men, but we could not call them great men.

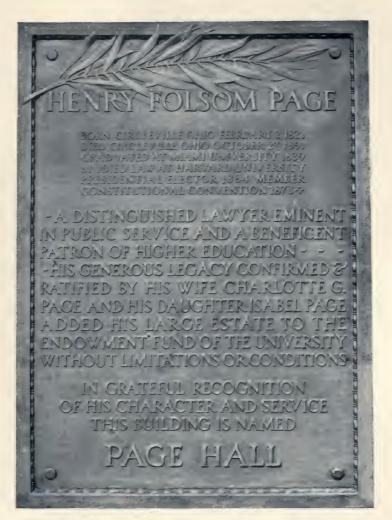
But there have been lawyers—there are lawyers—who do not so conceive their calling, and who could no more get their own consent to help men practice injustice than they could persuade themselves to poison their neighbor's well or set his house on fire.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his latest story, invents for us a lawyer who had made a large reputation by legitimate practice in St. Louis, and who, when he was called to New York to be chief adviser of one of the great trusts, quietly but positively declined a position offering him a salary of one hundred thousand dollars, on the ground that "a lawyer who hired himself out to enable one man to take advantage of another, prostituted his talents." There are such men, outside of story books. Abraham Lincoln was such a lawyer, as all the traditions agree. It was because he was such a lawyer that he rose to the mental and moral stature which made him the greatest American. He got his education, and it was a splendid education, in his work. There in that country law practice, in living contact with all sorts and conditions of men, holding steadily before his mind the great ideals of justice, integrity, freedom and good will to men, he developed an intellect and built up a character which qualified him to be, in the great crisis of our national life, the leader of the nation. The practice of the law, as Lincoln practiced it, affords a great opportunity for the development of the highest manhood. There is no better field for the exercise of the highest qualities of human nature than that which is open to a lawyer who regards his calling as a social function, and aims to make his daily work tributary to the common good. Such a lawyer will never advise a client to prosecute or defend an unjust claim; in all civil cases he will make sure that the cause which he espouses is the cause of righteousness. He is an officer of the law, and to the law, not to his client, his supreme allegiance is due. There are many things that he can do for honest clients, to protect them in their rights, to see that they get justice, to interpret and apply the laws which regulate their conduct, and in all this he is teaching respect for the law, which is the safeguard of freedom, and helping to make life and property secure. Beyond this it is his business, as an officer of the law, to study its workings, to note its defects, to find out how it can be made more simple and more equitable; how to prevent its being used as the shelter of rascality and the instrument of plunder; how to make it more and more the handmaid of liberty and the safeguard of well-being. So conceived and so followed, there is no more liberalizing, no more ennobling business on earth than the practice of the law; there is no occupation in which a man can grow faster, or win a more symmetrical and lustrous manhood. I will not promise the man who practices law after that manner that he will get any hundred thousand dollar salaries; the predacious classes will have no use for him; but I think that he may hope for a decent livelihood; that he may win and hold the love and honor of his fellow citizens, and that he may come to his end with a good consciousness of having left the world better than he found it.

It would be interesting to follow this analysis through all the vocations, but that would take a book. Let me speak of only two more, in both of which human faculties find large scope, and in which, if they were rightly conceived and used, the educational opportunity would be most inspiring.

The first is the railway business. The vast proportion to which this business has grown, the enormous magnitude of the systems in which it is organized, makes one doubt whether it ought to be or can much longer be entrusted to any authority less supreme than that of the commonwealth. But as things are now the business is under private management; and the policy of every great railroad system is shaped and guided by a few men—often by one man. What I am thinking of is the immense educational opportunity that comes to the man or the men on whom this responsibility rests.

To a very large extent the welfare of the community depends on the railways; they are the arteries of communication through which the life blood of commerce flows; if they are free and unobstructed the health of the nation is secure; if they are clogged or closed morbid conditions immediately appear. Few kinds of public service are, therefore, more important than that which is rendered by the manager of the great railway. The comfort, the safety, the prosperity, the well-being of the community are largely in his keeping. If he is permitted to regard this as his business, to be conducted by himself according to his own pleasure and for his own profit, he will exert tremendous power over the life and the liberty of the people. Whom he will he may set up, and whom he will he may put down. By slight and secret discriminations he may give one shipper or one community the advantage over another, enhancing the gains of some and sapping the resources of others. And where there is no favoritism,



THE PAGE TABLET



the business may be so conducted as to be burdensome to the community; the railroad may be loaded with fictitious debts, the interest of which must be paid by the public; for it is quite possible for railway managers to devote the larger part of their energy to the manipulation of the finances, greatly neglecting the practical management of the business. I have heard bitter complaints from subordinate railway officials that their chiefs were more concerned about the stock market than about transportation; that far too much of the railway business was done on Wall street. It is easy to point out systems in which the deterioration of the service is traceable to this cause. When the railway is, in the manager's thought, mainly a mill for the grinding out of what are known as securities, and the railway business is largely the reorganization of properties and the multiplication of debts and the floating of new issues, and all the manifold and exciting diversions of frenzied finance, the educational opportunity of the railway manager is not apt to be an inspiring one. That is not the kind of soil in which the finest manhood is apt to take root. The men who get their principal education in that school are not great men. They are great graspers, of course-great bosses, great buccaneers-but not great men. These operations of high finance have their root in unalloyed egoism; there is not a glimmer of consideration for the public good in any such transactions; many of them are barefaced robbery. It would be a grotesque conceit that men engaged in such occupations were in the way of developing their manhood. It is wolfhood, not manhood, to which they are reaching forth.

But I am thinking of the man with a social conscience—the man who identifies his interest with the interest of the commonwealth, and finds the recompense of his labor in the common good—I am thinking of this man and of the railway business as offering him a great field and a great opportunity.

Surely, as we have seen, this business does connect itself very closely with the public welfare. Safe and cheap and reliable transportation has become one of the necessaries of life in our modern civilization. The railway has often become a great instrument of public plunder; but it may become a great helper of public well-being. And it is possible that a man of large intelligence and fine organizing ability should take up this business with the purpose, not of aggrandizing himself and his associates by means of it, but of making it serve the community in the most efficient way. To study railroading on the earth, and not financial kite-flying in the air; to treat the railway system under his charge not as a culture-tank for the propagation of millions of fictitious capital, but as a great mechanism for the production of human welfare; to make the service as prompt and

expeditious and cheap as it can be made; to reduce the horrible mortality among railway employes; to establish between the company and its servants relations of loyalty and friendliness, and to enlist their ethusiastic support in improving the service; to study the local conditions and industries in all the communities served, so as to make the railway meet their wants and develop their prosperity; to organize and direct this great public service so that it shall bear the burdens and supply the wants and minister to the happiness of all the people who live along the lines—this is surely a high and noble calling. Of course those who have loaned their money for the building and equipment of this road ought to have a reasonable return for the use of it, and that the manager would be bound to secure. Beyond that he would see that the earnings of the road were used for the improvement and cheapening of the service, and all the world would see that neither he nor any of those connected with him were heaping up colossal fortunes out of tribute levied on the patrons of the road. What a magnificent educational opportunity the railroad business would offer to a man who took it up with some such purpose, and kept that purpose steadily before his mind! He would get his education in his work, and what a man it would make of him! How wide would be the range of his technical and scientific knowledge; how much he would have to learn about human nature, and human conditions and needs, and the common life of the people; how broad would his outlook be upon social tendencies and world movements! And out of such a purpose to serve his fellow men, to make the conditions of life freer and fairer for the multitude, what an enlargement and ennoblement of character would surely come to him. He could not, of course, leave to his heirs the power to live in luxury upon the earnings of this railway, for that power he had never sought: but he could leave to his children the legacy of a noble name, and his monument would be a great industrial organization whose ruling law was public service instead of public plunder.

The other business that I had in mind is that of insurance, particularly life insurance. Here, now, is a business which connects itself even more obviously with human welfare. It is not needful to expatiate on this. You have listened more than once to the eloquence of the agents. What they tell you about the beneficence of the business is substantially true; when conducted upon legitimate lines it is a wise provision for future needs. All this involves large accumulation of trust funds to meet the maturing claims of the insured; and to guard these funds vigilantly, to invest them securely, to husband them judiciously, to administer the whole business so that the cost of insurance shall be as low as possible, consistent with safety, and to make it all tributary to the welfare of the insured—

this is what life insurance professes to do, and what, I have no doubt, in some good degree, it often does. Clearly it is not, by original intention, a scheme by which a few persons heap up enormous gains at the expense of the insured. It is not contemplated that the managers of these companies shall build themselves palatial homes or pay themselves princely stipends out of the funds collected for the widows and orphans of the insured, and it is not easy to understand how men who have done such things can look in the glass without blushing. Much less is it conceivable that the managers of such companies would take these trust funds and use them in enterprises of their own, enriching themselves by the gains that belonged to the insured.

When the business of life insurance is managed in this way, the educational opportunity is not large, and the kind of men that are made by this process are not great men. Of this fact we have had some pitiful and startling demonstrations. We saw the test suddenly and searchingly applied to several such, and what became of them? They had loomed large in the financial world—colossi we had esteemed them; how quickly they shriveled and vanished from the sight of men—broken, humiliated, stripped of their dignity, shorn of their power! It is quite clear that the life insurance business conducted as an instrument of plunder is not a school in which to produce great men.

But the life insurance business, held firmly to its true purpose, conducted as an agency for the promotion of thrift, and making provision for future needs, might be a splendid school for the development of high and strong character. The fidelity, the intelligence, the knowledge of safe and prudent finance, which are called for in the administration of such a trust make large demands on human nature. It must be that safe insurance can be furnished at a cost far below the ordinary charges; for after all the extravagance and robbery and waste of the great companies, they remain still strong and solvent; and this would seem to demonstrate that there is a large field for the application of safe economies to the business of insurance. Splendid work is waiting to be done in this field—work that will call for the finest qualities of mind and heart. It is one of many callings in which, if a man will apply to it brains and conscience and good will, he may work out great results for humanity; and in the work find the opportunity of developing to the full his own manhood.

I trust that these illustrations drawn from widely different fields of human activity have helped to make plain the truth which we set out to enforce—that we get our best education in our daily work, when that work is chosen because it is tributary to the common good and is consciously pursued with that end in view. I hope that we shall be able to

see that there is room for such social aims in all legitimate callings, and a chance therefore for every one of us, in our daily work, to win something better than wealth—even a large and fair manhood and womanhood. And is it not clear that a community made up of such men and women would come near to realizing heaven upon earth?

In placing such a scheme of life before these young men and women, I do not, however, conceal from myself the fact that one serious discouragement confronts them. What I have been urging is that they identify their personal interests with the commonwealth; that they find their largest recompense in the thought that they are promoting the common welfare. But here are civic and political organizations in the city, the state and the nation which are supposed to represent the common welfare—governments of the people, which ought to be governments by the people and for the people; what encouragement do they offer, what helps to they hold out to those who would organize their lives upon the plan which I have been urging? Take the people who are managing our politics and administering our governments, by and large, and what is their attitude toward such a proposition as I have been advocating? Are they as a class consistently directing all their endeavors toward the public good, and making private gain a wholly subordinate consideration? They are surely the people who are pledged to such a course of action. Whatever may be true of the rest of us, there can be no question that this is what they are supposed to do, and what they are in honor bound to do. How is it with them?

Every one of us knows that there are men in the public offices to whom the common good is the paramount concern, and who are honestly working to secure it with all their powers. If all were such this would be a happy nation. But every one of us knows also that great multitudes of those to whom the interests of the commonwealth are committed are quite ready to sacrifice the common good to private gain or advantage. And it is, at least, an open question whether the prevailing tendency among those who are charged with the public administration is not to use public office for self-aggrandizement more than for service.

It is even a question whether the theory of government, as popularly held, makes room for such a motive as that on which we have been thinking. There is, indeed, in the preamble of the national constitution, one clause which recognizes the duty of the government to "promote the general welfare," but the implications of that clause have always been disputed; there are many who contend that it is not the nation's business to promote welfare, whether general or special; that it has no other function than to keep the peace, and lay down certain rules for the regulation of the competitive game, and then leave every one free to promote his

own welfare in his own way. The prevailing idea of our political science has been that there is no common good, other than liberty, which the nation is organized to promote; that all it has to do is to provide a free arena, in which individuals may compete for such good things as are within their reach. The idea of a large organized co-operation for common ends, through the city or the state or the nation, has been regarded by most as a political heresy. It is true that we have been practically moving away from that position; we have been learning to co-operate more and more, but always under protest—always with the misgiving that in cherishing common economic aims we were violating the fundamental principles of our democracy.

It seems to me that we are confronting here one of the serious problems of our democratic state. It has been made very plain in our study this morning that no man can reach the highest manhood unless he identifies his personal aims with the common welfare; and yet our governments seems to be organized upon the assumption that the only welfare with which we are concerned is individual welfare. Is it rational to expect that citizens will cherish social aims when the state is based on individualistic theories? I do believe that it is. And I am persuaded that a considerable revision of our fundamental ideas concerning democracy has got to take place along these lines, in order that we may make our public morality coincide with our private morality; in order that when the farmer and the teacher and the doctor and the lawyer and the railway manager and the insurance promoter and all the rest take up the purpose of making their work contribute to the common good, they may distinctly see and know that their work is included in and co-operant with the highest aims of the state and the nation. In short, I think that our democracy has got to be moralized, in its conscious aims; that it must be something more than an umpire among fighters; that it must be a promoter of good will and mutual helpfulness among friends; that it must learn to cherish visions of a good that may be shared by all and promoted by common effort, and make plain the paths that lead to it. Democracy in its deepest meaning is more than liberty, it is brotherhood; that meaning we must lift into the light. Never until this larger faith is cherished by the nation, and incarnated in the life of the nation, shall we be able to keep alive in the hearts of the citizens those social aims in which their highest manhood is realized.

It may be said that we shall never have a socialized nation until the individual citizens are socialized; but that is a little like saying that we shall never have a socialized family until the children are socialized. It is the life of the organism that shapes the life of its members. When it is seen that the common bond is brotherhood we may begin to hope that the people will begin to act brotherly. It is true, of course, that here as in all

things vital and spiritual, the action is reciprocal; brotherly men help to make a brotherly nation; public and private moralities react upon each other; the ideals of the commonwealth inspire the citizen and the fidelities of the citizen find fruitage in the commonwealth.

Thank God for the signs we see that the larger meaning of the national life is beginning to gain entrance to the thought of the people and to shape the national policies. I am sure that these young men and women, who go forth with the purpose of finding work in which they can make their lives tributary to the common good, will find the life of the city and the state and the nation coming continually into closer harmony with their central purpose. They themselves will help to lift up the national ideals; they will be part of that larger life into which the nation is leading them.

I have kept you long enough, young men and women; I must not tax your patience further. I have tried to fix your thought, in this last hour of your undergraduate life, upon questions most central and vital in your future experience; I hope that a few things have been made plain. That the nation and the state want you to go on and complete the education which they have helped you here to begin, to make the most of yourselves, each one to complete a large, fair, fruitful personality; that this will be done if it is done at all, in the work by which you gain your livelihood, and that it can only be done when the excellence and the beneficence of that work, rather than the gain which you gather from it, become the chief motive in your life—all this, I hope, has been made credible.

I look forward with you to the days of happy labor which lie before you in which you shall many times verify the great saying of Emerson, that the reward of a good work is to have done it. I hope that some of you who go forth to take possession of the land, under the old commission, to dress it and to keep it, may hold before your minds a life like that of Luther Burbank; may have no more care than he has had for the things that all the world is seeking; may know something of his glorious passion for making a better world of this, and may become, by the methods that he has followed, truly educated men and women.

I hope that there may be many among you who will find the shining paths that led Faraday and Agassiz, not to millionism, but to the summits of great achievement in the enlargement of human knowledge and well being.

I hope that there may be those among you who will learn to marshal men, and lead them, with never a hint of conflict, in the ways of peaceful industry; for the great industrial honors of the next generation are to be won not by producers of goods, but by employers of men. The one business which employers of labor most need to learn, is the business of the employer.

I hope that as lawyers such careers as those of Romilly and Brougham, of Marshall and Story may give you some hint of the ways in which you may serve your country and mankind, and if there are no signal instances of the railway manager or the insurance promoter who have cared more to make great men of themselves by public service than to make millionaires of themselves by financial manipulations, the path is free before some of you to those high fields of fair renown.

In the service of the state there is no dearth of splendid examples of that clear purpose on which we have been looking—of men who rose to greatness by making their work supreme and putting the stipend behind their backs—from Washington, who led the armies of the Revolution for seven years without a penny of compensation of his services, and Lincoln who guided the nation through its crucial conflict with no dream of any higher reward than the privilege of serving and suffering—to that valiant soul just now at the summit of the world's fame, who has never asked of his country or of the world anything better than the privilege of doing with his might whatever his hand should find to do. None of these men was ever a self-seeker; all of them have made themselves what they were by identifying their lives with the nation that they loved and finding their reward in the privilege of service.

That is the path that is open today before all of you, and I can have no better wish for any of you than that you may find the entrance to it now and walk on in it with strength and joy to the end of your days.



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The Class of 1910	College of Arts, Philosophy, and
The graduating class consisted of 386 members, 355 receiving degrees and 31 receiving professional certificates. The degrees conferred were distributed as follows:	Science— Master of Arts
College of Agriculture and Domestic Science—	17
Master of Science in Agriculture Master of Science in Horticulture and Forestry	College of Engineering— Bachelor of Science in Chemistry Ceramic Engineer 12 Civil Engineer 31 Civil Engineer in Architecture. Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering 16 Mechanical Engineer 19 Engineer of Mines 14
45	102

Bachelor of Laws	22
College of Pharmacy— Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	1
College of Veterinary Medicine— Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	30
Total degrees conferred	355
The Certificates were as follows:	
The Certificate of Law	14
The Certificate of Veterinary Surgeon	17
Degrees granted during the present academic year	15
Total number of degrees and certifi-	
June 22, 1910	386
The manual of these substances of	3 -

The names of those who received degrees together with the home addresses and names of the institutions in which the previous educational work was done are given herewith. In this connection it will be of interest to notice the large number of institutions of collegiate grade which have contributed to the education of these young men and women. One hundred and one attended other collegiate institutions before coming to the Ohio State University. Firtythree such institutions are noted in the following pages, twenty-four of which are located in Ohio. The names of these institutions follow. (The figures indicate the number of students from each institution).

In Ohio—Ohio Wesleyan University, 10; Ohio University, 9; Ohio Northern University, 9; Otterbein University, 6; Denison University, 5; Wooster University, 4; Case School of Applied Science, 3; Oberlin College, 3; Scio College, 2; West Lafayette College, 2; Buchtel College, 2; Cincinnati University, 1; Fayette Normal University, 1; Franklin College, 1; Heidelberg University, 1; Hiram College, 1; Lake Erie Seminary, 1; Lima College, 1; Oxford College for Women, 1; Muskingum College, 1; Mt. Union College, 1; National Normal University, 1; Toledo University, 1.

Outside of Ohio—Iowa State College, 3; University of Calcutta, 3; Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 2; Harvard University, 2; Baker Technical Institute, 1; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 1; Bal-

timore City College, 1; University of California, 1; Colorado Agricultural College, 1; Chicago Veterinary College, 1; Geneva College, 1; Marshall College, 1; Maryland College, 1; Marshall College, 1; Maryland College, 1; University of Michigan, 1; University of Mississippi, 1; National College (A. R.), 1; Poland Union Seminary, 1; Imperial University of Tokio, 1; Tri-State College, 1; Virginia Military Institute, 1; Washington & Jefferson College, 1; Webb Academy, 1; Yale, 1.

Ninety-four Ohio high schools were concerned in the pre-collegiate training of the members of this class. Outside of Columbus, whose high schools prepared ninety-one, the following schools are represented by two or more: Dayton, Steele, 8; Cincinnati, Woodward, 5; Toledo, 4; Sandusky, 4; Akron, 3; Mansfield, 3; Martins Ferry, 3; Mt. Sterling, 3; Van Wert, 3; Willoughby, 3; Bellevue, 2; Canton, 2; Columbus Grove, 2; Greenville, 2; Lancaster, 2; Lockland, 2; Marysville, 2; Wellston, 2; West Unity, 2; Worthington, 2.

The following schools had each a single representative: Ashley, Athens, Baltimore, Bellaire, Bloomingburg, Cambridge, Cardington, Carey, Chillicothe, Coshocton, Covington, Eaton, Elyria, Felicity, Galena, Germantown, Granger, Gratis, Ironton, Kenton, London, McArthur, Madisonville, Mansfield, Marietta, Mechanicsburg, Mt. Gilead, Mt. Vernon, Newcomerstown, New Lyme, New Madison, Norwood, Orrville, Ottawa, Painesville, Pataskala, Plain City, Pleasant Ridge, Republic, Salem, Shelby, Sidney, Stryker, Sullivan, Thornville, Toronto, Troy, Union City, Urbana, Utica, West Jefferson, West Lafayette, West Manchester, Woodstock, Wooster, Wyoming, Youngstown.

Among the Ohio schools this year are represented five township high schools which prepared seven members of the graduating class. The growth in numbers and in merit of this type of schools suggests that the number preparing for the University in these schools will increase from year to year.

Outside of Ohio nine high schools are mentioned as follows: Ann Arbor, Mich., Kalamazoo, Mich., Minneapolis, Miss., Eureka, Miss., Gloversville, N. Y., Watkins, N. Y., Fitchburg, Mass., Fairmont, Va., and Porto Rico.



BIG SIX MEET, 1910





COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Dean: Homer Charles Price

Master of Science in Agriculture Firman Edward Bear, B. Sc. (Agriculture), Germantown.

Previous Educational Training at Ohio State University.

Scott Clifford Hartman, B. Sc. (Agriculture), North Fairfield. Ohio State University. Orville Walters Reagin, B. Sc. (Agri-

culture), Forney, Texas. Ohio State University.

Master of Science in Horticulture and Forestry

Lewis Marion Montgomery, B. Sc., Columbus.

Colorado Agricultural College.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture Elmer Leonard Benzing, College Hill. Woodward High School.

George Edward Boltz, Stone Creek. Jefferson Township Schools. Sleeter Bull, Sidney. Buchtel College.

John Marsh Cadwallader, Gano. Lockland High School.

Chakrabarti, Nagendranayan B. A., India.

University of Calcutta. Warren Ray Clum, Thornville. Thornville High School. Williard Holden Darst, Covington.

Covington High School. Rajani Kanta Das, Daeca, Bengal, India.

Calcutta University. Richard Faxon, Elyria. Elyria High School.

Wilbur Jorden Hendrix, Lewisburg. Gratis High School.

Leslie Joseph Hoyt, Hillsboro. Ohio Wesleyan University. Philip Luginbill, Columbus Grove.

Columbus Grove High School. Leward L. Mowls, Waynesburg. Ohio Northern University. Lee Marsh Oyler, Okeana.

Miami University.

Thomas David Phillips, Richwood. Marysville High School.

Grover Cleveland Portz, Newcomerstown.

Newcomerstown High School.

Charles Morill Richardson, Willoughby.

Willoughby High School. Edward Frank Rinehart, Eaton. Eaton High School.

George F. Edmund Story, Essex Junction, Vermont.

University of Vermont. David Ray Vanatta, Marysville. Marysville High School.

Juntokie Yagi, Japan. Imperial University of Tokio.

Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry

Berthold Winifred Anspon, Dayton. Steele High School.

George William Hood, Columbus.

Lancaster High School.
Edward Roy Linn, Columbus.
Central High School.
Lewis Walter Sherman, Bellevue.

Bellevue High School. Herbert R. Watts, Columbus. Central High School.

Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science

Helen Arms, Columbus. North High School.

Louise Marie Dornbusch, Dayton. Steele High School.

Mary Elizabeth Edmonds, Olympia, Washington.

Mansfield High School.

Francis R. Freeman, Tippecanoe City. Bethel Township High School.

Madge Estella Garhart, Columbus. Northfield Seminary.

Georgene Winifred Greenwood, Columbus.

East High School. Edna Mitchell Haughton, Columbus. Martins Ferry High School.

Laura Edith Keller, Zanesville. Minneapolis High School.

Amy Lee Kidwell, Columbus. Mt. Sterling High School. Isabel Fletcher Maris, Columbus. Central High School.

Francis Sarah Michel, Columbus. Ohio Wesleyan University. Forrest Eveleen Sands, Milan.

Sandusky High School.
Olive Amy Sheets, B. A., Columbus.
Ohio State University.

Ida May Shilling, Troy. Troy High School.

Inez Estelle Van Sickle, Columbus. North High School.

In each case the line beneath the name and address indicates the place where the previous educational training was obtained.

COLLEGE OF ARTS, PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE

Dean: Joseph VILLIERS DENNEY

Master of Arts

Millie Elizabeth Bigger, B. A., Xenia.
Monmouth College.

Valeria Bostwick, B. A., Columbus. Ohio State University.

Edgar Clifton Bussert, B. A., New Lexington.

Ohio State University.

Marie Josephine Carroll, B. A., Columbus.

Ohio State University.

Clinton Willard Clark B. A., Wapa-koneta.

Ohio State University.

Hugh Clark, B. A., Wapakoneta. Ohio State University. Alma Corbin, B. A., Columbus.

Ohio State University.
Gatewood, B. A., Clintonville.

Ohio State University.
Arletta Hendrickson, A. B., Westerville.

Otterbein University. Samuel Hindman, A. B., Iberia.

Geneva College.

Emily Constance Hollister, B. A.,
Galion.

Ohio State University.

Josiah Simpson Hughes, B. S., M. S.,

Columbus.

Ohio Wesleyan University. Howard Herman Jewett, B. A., Celina. Ohio Wesleyan University.

Martha Koehne, B. A., Columbus. Ohio State University.

Margaret Rhind Maclean, B. A., Columbus.

Ohio State University.

Clara Gould Mark, B. A., Westerville.

Ohio State University.

Christian Nusbaum, B. A., Columbus Grove.

Ohio State University.

Hortense Rickard, B. A., Columbus.
Ohio State University.
Earl Adolphus Saliers, B. S., Colum-

Earl Adolphus Saliers, B. S., Columbus.

Heidelberg University.

Orland Russell Sweeney, B. Sc. (Chem. Engr.), Martins Ferry. Ohio State University.

Mima Jacobs Weaver, B. Ph., Dayton. Ohio State University.

Benjamin Harrison Williams, B. A., Columbus.

Ohio State University.
Charles Galloway Wood, B. A., Brookhaven, Miss.

University of Mississippi.

Bachelor of Arts

Stanley Adkins, Circleville.
Ohio Northern University and Lima
College.

Fannie Marie Atcheson, Linden Heights.
Columbus Fast High School.

Columbus East High School.

Agnes Jessie Atkinson, Columbus.

Columbus North High School.

Elizabeth Harriet Bancroft, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

Anna Eliza Bayha, Wheeling, W. Va. Maryland College. Grace Biggert, Columbus.

West Jefferson High School. Philip Israel Blakesly, Dayton. University of Michigan.

Louis Floyd Bower, Kingston. Otterbein University.

Otterbein University.
Laura Augusta Brady, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.

Hazel Elizabeth Breese, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Laura Bright, Columbus.

Columbus East High School. Harry H. Bumgardner, Lancaster.

Lancaster High School.
Russell Jeffords Burt, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.

George T. Caldwell, Cable.
Otterbein University.
Margaret Campbell, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.

Otto Austin Cochrun, Columbus. Otterbein University.

Arnet Barthlow Cole, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Laura Gast Collison, Columbus.

Columbus Central High School.

Mary Catherine Corbett, Columbus.
Columbus Central High School.

Thyrza M. Crabbe, Mt. Sterling. Mt. Sterling High School. Golden Norman Dagger, Urbana. Urbana High School.

Clara Mae Dauber, Columbus. Ohio University.

Blanche Davis, Columbus. Wellston High School.

Maude Davis, Columbus. Wellston High School.

Malcolm Gillespie Dickey, Clintonville. Clinton Township High School.

Jane Heath Dickson, Cincinnati. Cincinnati University.

Alice Domoney, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.

Lizzie Edith Downs, Scio. Scio College.

Clara Belle Dunn, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Raymond Oscar Evans, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Robert Welsh Evans, Chillicothe. Chillicothe High School. Marguerite Emma Fair, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Elizabeth Frost, Columbus. Oxford College for Women. Paul Miller Giesy, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Edwin W. Gorman, Lockland. Wyoming High School Margaret Louise Gothlin, Columbus. Steele High School, Lucy Hamilton, East Liberty. Ohio Wesleyan University. Paul Ibbotson Hamilton, Brownsville. Ohio University John Franklin Hardin, Clintonville. Clinton Township High School. Otis C. Hatton, Marysville. Ohio Wesleyan University. Ehtel Marie Haynie, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Fred S. Haynie, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Gail LaFayette Hesse, Columbus. Baltimore High School. George Ernest Hesse, Columbus.

Dean Monroe Hickson, Ashley.
Ashley High School.
Herbert Curtis Hull, Dayton.
Steele High School.
George Harold Janeway, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.

Ohio University.

Carrie Louise Jones, Columbus.
Columbus Central High School.
Clarence Alexander Jones, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.

Ethel Jones, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.
George Hughes Kauffman, Columbus.

Columbus North High School. Genevieve Kelso, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Helen Louise Kidwell, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Elton Merrill Kile, Kileville. Plain City High School. Donald Kirkpatrick, Utica.

Utica High School.

Harrison M. Kitzmiller, Columbus.
Columbus Central High School.

Robert Clarence Klein, Apple Creek. Wooster University.

James Cooper Lawrence, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Clothilda Belle Lepley, Millwood. Mt. Vernon High School. Myrtle Bell Lewis, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.

Charles Elmer Lieser, Newcomerstown. West Lafayette College.

Marguerite Lisle, Columbus. Columbus North High School,

Leon B. McCarty, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

Helen McClees Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Charles Nathaniel McCune, Plainfield. Ohio University.

Marion O'Kellie McKay, B. Sc., Sunbury.

Ohio Northern University.
Frank Clark Mackey, Cambridge.
Cambridge High School.
Ethel Macy, Union City, Indiana.
Union City High School.

Union City High School. Frederick Albert Marsh, Nelsonville. Nelsonville High School.

Ralph Edgar Maxwell, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.
Howard Bennett Monett, Columbus.
Columbus Central High School.
Edith Mary Nesbitt, Columbus.

Columbus Central High School.
Clara Inman Newlove, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.
Harry Russel O'Brien, Union.
Randolph Township High School.

Randolph Township High School.
Florence Langford O'Connor, Columbus.

Columbus North High School. Christian Markey Ozias, West Alexandria.

Miami University.

John Wellington Pegg, Columbus.

Ohio Northern University.

Jean Ernona Per Diue Columbus. Columbus North High School. Emilie Catherine Renz, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Rachel Rhoades, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.
William Allen Richev, Van Wert.
Van Wert High School.

Van Wert High School.
Eloise Hall Riddle, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.
Helen F. Ringhart Toledo.

Columbus North High School.
Helen E. Rinehart, Toledo.
Toledo High School.
Grace Rogers, Chicago, Illinois.
Columbus East High School.

Columbus East High School.

Emma Elizabeth Rower, Fort Jennings.

Ottawa High School.

Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Xenia. Xenia High School.

Marie Louise Schneider, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Grace Alice Schwartz, Columbus. Columbus School for Girls.

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Cyrus Sedgwick, Martins Chester Ferry. Martins Ferry High School. Francis Henry Shaffer, Columbus. Case School of Applied Science. Lucille Griesmer Sharkey, Van Wert. Van Wert High School. Austin Flint Shira, La Rue. Ohio Wesleyan University. Don Da Costa Shira, La Rue. Ohio Weslevan University. Benjamin Stokes Silver, Waynesville. Waynesville High School. May Bell Smith, Columbus. Columbus Central High School. Muriel Smith, Columbus. Plain City High School.

Madge Louise Somerville, Toledo.
Toledo Central High School. Margaret Gebhart Steube, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.
Helen Maude Stevenson, Lancaster.
Otterbein University. Helen Louise Stitt, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Minnie Lillian Stocklin, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Margaret Mary Sullivan, Columbus. Lake Erie College. Dean Cooper Talbot, Galion. Galion High School. Daqueen Tao, Hupeh, China. Denison University. Charles Fletcher Taylor, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Dorothea Adeline Taylor, Shepard. Columbus Central High School. William Llewellan Thomas, Bellaire. Wooster University. Gregory Torossian, Artuin, Russia. Baku Technical Institute.

Clyde Wayland White, Hilliards.
Miami University.
Merton Wieland, Sandusky.
Sandusky High School.
Elias Fay Wildermuth, Carroll.
Otterbein University.
Ivan Luro Wilkins, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.
Harry Sylvester Will, Toledo.
Toledo Central High School.

Nettie Evelyn Tressel, Columbus.

Columbus East High School. Carl DeWitt Washburn, Columbus.

Royen School (Youngstown).

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Dean: WILLIAM W. BOYD

Master of Arts

Jerry Riley Clements, B. A., Granville.
Ohio State University.

William Silver Jennings, B. A., Eaton.
Ohio State University.
Samuel Herrick Layton, B. L., Columbus.
Ohio Wesleyan University.
Roy Hedges Oman, B. Sc. (Ed.),
Columbus.
Ohio State University.

Bachelor of Science in Education

Laura Bright, Columbus.
Columbus East High School. Ella Marguerite Burton, Columbus. Columbus Central High School. Ruby Marie Byers, Washington, D. C. Toledo High School. Alfred Watkins Castle, Orwell.
New Lyme Institute.
Margaret Rachel Connell, Shepard. Columbus East High School. Corinne Louise Echols, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Marguerite Emma Fair, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Samuel Christian Franks, B. S., Lima. Lima College Myrtle Jean Gothlin, Columbus. Steele High School. Lynn Curtis Rose, Columbus. Madison Township High School. Mary Bell Smith, Columbus. Columbus Central High School. Milton Charles Warren, Groveport. Ohio Normal University Florence Edna Welling, Wichita, Kas. Columbus East High School.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Acting Dean: James Ellsworth Boyn.

Civil Engineering in Architecture

Harry Gilliam Allen, Columbus.

Columbus East High School.

Wilbert Cathmore Ronan, Columbus.

Woodward High School.

Antonio Toledo, San Roque, Cavit, P. I.

Brooklyn Polytechnic.

Franklin Postle Welling, Worthington.

Worthington High School.

Ceramic Engineer
John Henry Coe, Mansfield.
Columbus Grove High School.
Walter Angus Denmead, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.
James Lawrence Douglass, Columbus.
Columbus East High School.
Narendra Nath Dutt, Calcutta, Bengal,
India.
Calcutta University.

Chester Ellsworth Henderson, Maynard.

Franklin College.

Samuel Charles Karzensky, Dayton, Kentucky.

Woodward High School. Karl Seebohm Meuche, Dayton. Steele High School. Johannes Minnemann, Sidney.

Sidney High School.

Gerard Archibald Murray, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Baltimore City College.
John Miles Ogan, McArthur.
McArthur High School. Lester Ogden, Columbus.

Columbus North High School. Lloyd Blair Rainey, Mansfield. Mansfield High School.

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering

Philip Sidney Beebe, Columbus. Columbus East High School. Ernest Holman Grant, Cincinnati, Pleasant Ridge High School. Arthur Guillaudeu, Madisonville.

Madisonville High School. William Durbin Loreaux, East Akron. Ohio Northern University.

Gilbert George Rosino, Sandusky.

Sandusky High School. Lear Harry Van Buskirk, Columbus. Fayette Normal University.

Civil Engineer

Bert Beucler, Stryker. Stryker High School Dennis Russell Born, Columbus. Oberlin Academy.

Fred Raymond Brunner, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

James Smiley Cook, Salem. Salem High School.

Ora Joseph Craig, Greenville. National Normal University. John Stanley Evans, Cincinnati. Woodward High School.

Cuy Cephas Finley, Cumberland. Summer Schools.

George Bradley Gascoigne, Putnam. Connecticut.

Toledo Central High School.

Laurance Hastings Hart, Buffalo, New Oberlin College.

George Henry Harvey, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

Floyd LeRoy Hawkins, Blanchester. University of California.

Earl Edwin Hay, Osnaburg. Canton High School,

Harry Albertus Helling, Gloversville, New York.

Gloversville High School. Henry Kercher, Germantown. Germantown High School.

John Silcox Knight, Attica. Buchtel College.

Walter Scott Lee, Harlem Springs. Scio College.

James Dennis McLaughlin, Hinton, West Virginia. Denison University.

William Herman Norton, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

John G. Pool, Dayton. Steele High School.

Herbert John Schory, Canton. Canton High School.

Glenn Edward Snow, Toledo. Toledo University.

Charles Raymond St. Clair, Cumberland.

Ohio Northern University. Walter Dix Steinbarger, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

Harry Walter Stertzbach, Coshocton. Coshocton High School.

Francis Howard Stowell, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

George William Thomas, New Madison.

New Madison High School.

William Richard Triem, Cambridge. Mt. Union College.

Paul Morley Wells, Toledo. Lockland High School.

Charles Augustus Whipple, Columbus. Athens High School.

Ernest Joseph Wills, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Webb Academy.

As of the Class of 1909

Frederick Melvin Berlin, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering

George Adam Arnold, West Unity. West Unity High School.

Howard Hinsdale Bell, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

Mark Constant Cosgray, Carey. Carey High School.

Harry Glenn Crawford, Shelby, Shelby High School. Frederick Rummel Garber, Norwood. Norwood High School.

Ross Vivian Gardner, Powell. Van Wert High School.

Stanley Edgar Gillespie, Willoughby. Willoughby High School. Agustin Mariano Ojeda, M. N., P. N.,

Cardova, Arg. Rep. Escuela Normal Regional de San

Escuela Normal de Professores de B. As.

Samuel Rolnick, Columbus. Examination.

Roland Preston Singer, Lewisburg. Ohio Northern University.

Anshel Slobod, Minsk, Russia. N. Y. Regent's Certificate. Chester Hershey Teegarden, Greenville.

Greenville High School.

Robert Thompson, Detroit, Michigan.
Columbus North High School.
George Oliver Weimer, Beach City.
Wooster University.
Earl Clay Williamson, Cuyahoga Falls.

Hiram College.

Hector Tabossi, Parana, Arg. Rep. National College.

Mechanical Engineer

Hazil Harding Bailey, Beloit. Ann Arbor (Mich.) High School.

Thomas Dent Banks, Newcomerstown. West Lafayette College.

Howard Latham Brightman, Cleveland. Case School of Applied Science.

Ivan Burdell Caris, Cardington. Cardington High School.

Paul Everett Cowgill, Clintonville. Columbus North High School.

Samuel Carver Cozad, Mechanicstown. Poland Union Seminary.

Hanford Anderson Dye, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

David Hugo Ebinger, Columbus. Columbus South High School.

Robert Andrew Frevert, St. Louis, Missouri.

Steele High School.

Edward James Gilbert, Sandusky. Sandusky High School.

Richard Edward Miller, North Dover. Case School of Applied Science.

Carroll Hays Mount, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

Harry Murray, Fort Smith, Arkansas. Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

George Wells Oakes, Little Hocking. Marietta High School. Juan Piedad, San Nicolis, P. I. Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Lewis Henry Shoemaker, Massillon. Wooster University.

Henry Richard Talmage, Mt. Gilead. Mt. Gilead High School.

Clarence Raymond Upp, Wauseon.

Oberlin Academy. Rodney Cushing Wilson, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Fitchburg (Mass.) High School.

Engineer of Mines

Harry Preston Allen, Painesville. Painesville High School.

Rolland Ernest Blosser, Bantam. Bethel High School.

Warner Bushnell, Mansfield. Mansfield High School.

Josiah Dix Kinnear, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Ralph Edgar Kinnear, Columbus. Columbus University School.

Thaddeus Waters McCafferty, Washington, C. H.
Mt. Sterling High School.

Harry Ellsworth Nold, Akron. Akron High School.

Halford Morven Postle, Worthington. Worthington High School.

Ernest Cope Ramsey, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

Archie Hammond Scott, Columbus. Ohio Wesleyan University.

Charles Ferry Sherman, Willoughby. Willoughby High School.

Herbert Quick Valentine, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Thomas Ambrose Williams, Columbus, Ironton High School.

Leo Richey Yeager, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Dean: JOHN J. ADAMS.

Bachelor of Laws

Russell Jeffords Burt, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.
Cecil Roy Cline, B. A., Albany.
Ohio University.

Aaron Bernard Cohn, Toledo.

Toledo High School. Benjamin Hull Davis, Union City, In-

Columbus East High School.

Samuel King Funkhouser, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Virginia Military Institute.

Victor Alvin Ketcham, B. A., Corning.

Ohio State University.
Charles Ernest Kimball, Woodstock.
Woodstock High School.

James Edgar Kinney, Bellaire. Bellaire High School.

French McCray, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Fairmont High School. Benjamin Franklin Miller, B. A., Urbana

Ohio State University.

C. Ellis Moore, B. Sc., Quaker City. Muskingum College.

Frank James Murray, B. A., London.

Ohio State University.

Arthur Joseph Perfler, Columbus.

Columbus Central High School. Robert Edward Pfeiffer, B. A., Colum-

Yale University.

Ella June Purcell, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.
Sherman Bronson Randall, Columbus. Morrison Waite Russell, Ironton.

John Frank Seidel, B. A., Bowers Station, Pa.

Ohio State University.

Clyde Cea Sherick, B. A., Ashland. Ohio State University.

Robert B. Snow, Columbus. Ohio University.

John Cole Stoddart, B. A. (Harvard University), Columbus. Harvard University.

James Harrison Watson, B. A., Columbus

Harvard University.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Dean: George Beecher Kauffman Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy Francis Harold Landrum, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Dean: DAVID STUART WHITE.

Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Leo Anderson, Columbus.

Columbus Central High School.

James Hendrix Bias, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Eureka High School.

Arthur Clayton Burns, B. Sc., Cuero,

Texas Agr'l and Mech. College. James T. Cullen, Watkins, New York. Watkins High School.

Charles H. Decker, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Albert William Eckman, Columbus.

Woodward High School. Harry Samuel Farber, Pataskala. Pataskala High School.

Edgar L. Foos, West Manchester. West Manchester High School. Russell Warren Fry, Bettsville. Bettsville High School.

Clark Franklin Hartman, Bellevue. Bellevue High School.

Elzie Verne Hover, Lima. Waynesville Schools. David C. Hyde, Sullivan.

Sullivan High School. Andrew M. Jansen, Harrison.

Miami University.

Clarence Augusta Johns, Medina. Granger High School.

Malcolm Richard Jollie, Jefferson. Jefferson Educational Institute.

Fonsa Allan Lambert, Kenton. Kenton High School.

Clifton D. Lowe, Blanchester. Butlerville Schools.

Aaron Dale Miller, Alexandria. Denison University.

Harry Morris, Bloomingburg. Bloomingburg High School.

Raymond W. Newcomb, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Massachusetts State College. William Gould O'Harra, Alton. Chicago Veterinary College.

Earl Wayne Porter, Republic. Republic High School.

Robert Porteus, West Lafayette. West Lafayette High School.

Ray Almon Scothorn, Oelwein, Iowa. Iowa State College.

George Smith, Jr., West Unity. West Unity High School.

Dale Bernard Stewart, Maynard, Iowa. Iowa State College.

Dorsey Meade Swinehart, Somerset. Somerset High School.

Charles Thomas Tawney, Wooster. Wooster High School.

Rosser Trehearne, London. London High School.

Bruce D. Woolley, Athens. Ohio University.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES

Certificates in Law

William Joseph Ahern, Akron. Ohio University.

LeRoy Douglass Barnett, Zanesville.

Doane Academy. Clifford Ray Bell, New Castle. Tri-State College.

Wilbur Emanuel Benoy, Columbus. Denison University.

William Edwin Brooks, Zanesville.

Washington and Jefferson.
Forst W. Dunkle, Xenia.
Xenia High School.
Walter Hezekiah Graham, Marysville. Watkins High School.

Victor John Kehrer, Martins Ferry. Martins Ferry High School.

Roscoe Clyde Lorentz, Columbus. Marshall College.

Charles A. Medford, Columbus. Greenville High School. Clyde D. Merchant, Orrville.

Orrville High School.
Emmett M. Morrow, Toronto.
Toronto High School.

Earl E. Smith, Columbus. Kalamazoo (Mich.) High School.

Harry Williams Snodgrass, Mechanicsburg.

Mechanicsburg High School.

Certificate of Veterinary Surgeon

Guy Edward Abrams, Moscow. Felicity Schools.

William Grover Cook, Findlay. District Schools.

Allan Edgar Fogle, Columbus.
Columbus North High School. Benjamin Franklin Force, Akron.

Akron High School. Martin Gehres, Wren. District Schools.

Peter Taylor Gillie, Ft. Wayne, Ind. District Schools.

Robert H. Gittins, Columbus. Columbus East High School.

Albert Goodlive, Junction City Ohio University.

Albert H. Julien, Columbus. Columbus Central High School.

Joseph H. Kitzhofer, St. Paul, Minn.

Iowa State College.

Earl F. Long, Kenton.

Ohio Northern University.

Joseph S. Meyerhoeffer, Dayton. Rockingham Military Institute. George Owen Miller, Richwood. Ohio Normal University.

Paul Wallace Miller, Akron. Akron High School.

Walter Willard Payne, Plymouth Wis-

Common Schools.

Juan Varas Catala, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Porto Rico Schools. Gilbert A. Wilson, Columbus. Columbus North High School.

DEGREES CONFERRED DURING THE PRESENT ACADEMIC YEAR

As OF THE CLASS OF 1909

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture Orville Waters Reagin, Forney, Texas. Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Bachelor of Arts

Claude Adell, Groveport.
Groveport High School.

Katybel Hyde, Columbus.
Columbus North High School. John Jacob McDonald, Worthington.

Ashley High School.
Anna Singleton, Columbus.
Columbus North High School.
Elmer Gideon Spahr, Clifton.
Cedarville College.

Bachelor of Science in Education Grace Florence Smiley, Columbus. Grove City High School.

Clara E. Steeb, Medina. Medina High School.

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering

Harry Huston Watt, Barnesville. Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Ceramic Engineer

Bruce Frederick Marchand, Wooster. Wooster High School.

Civil Engineer

Chalmers C. Miller, Columbus. Columbus North High School. Clare A. J. Richards, Bucyrus. Bucyrus High School.

Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering

Lee Hale Shinkle, Higginsport. Higginsport High School.

Mechanical Engineer Earl D. Taylor, McConnelsville. McConnelsville High School.

Engineer of Mines

John Frederick Thomas, Sharon, Pa. Sharon High School.



CAMPUS FETE, 1910





HONORARY SOCIETIES

Phi Beta Kappa, 1910-

Agnes Jessie Atkinson, Philip Israel Blakesly, Laura Augusta Brady, George T. Caldwell, Laura Gast Collison, Clara Mae Dauber, Paul Miller Giesy, Ethel Marie Haynie, Harrison M. Kitzmiller, James Cooper Lawrence, Helen McClees, Emilie Catherine Renz, Rachel Rhoades, Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Mary Bell Smith.

Sigma XI, 1910-

Clinton Willard Clark, Hugh Clark, Mary Elizabeth Edmonds, Frances R. Freeman, Lee Connell Gatewood, Paul Miller Giesy, Ernest Holman Grant, Emily Constance Hollister, Josiah Simson Hughes, Margaret Rhind Maclean, Cyrus Alan Melick, Edgar Allan Miller, Lou Helen Morgan, Gerard Archibald Murray, Hortense Rickard, Harry Walter Stertzbach, Chester Hershey Teegarden.



The Commencement Luncheon

In the Gymnasium at noon the Commencement Luncheon, the last of the week's functions, was served. There were 552 at the tables. There was one wise father who secured his seat by swearing he was a member of the class of '68. The last yells were duly delivered, and after the "Carmen" the new "Men of Ohio" was sung with the orchestra. The toasts were informal; President Thompson called first upon Professor William H. Scott, who retires this year from the chair of philosophy, and who spoke largely in reminiscence; as did also the second speaker, who

is also a former president of the University, Dr. Walter Q. Scott of New York; Malcolm Dickey spoke for the Class, and State School Commissioner Zeller for the rest of the world.

The Commencement Committee asks the editor to add here a word concerning the whole week of Commencement, and to request the alumni to communicate with them any suggestions touching upon its conduct. The University wishes to recall in much more representative numbers its Alumni, and will gladly listen to any proposition toward this result. On the Campus the talk has been in the direction of omitting the Commencement Luncheon, and substituting other final ceremonies; this for several reasons; the limit of the Gymnasium's capacity has been reached, the function is a reptition of the Alumni dinner on the day before, and, as it is, by present program, the last feature of Commencement, the hour of speeches is largely a confusion of hasty leave-takings. Another proposition is to serve a continuous luncheon at the Ohio Union, if ever that longdelayed happy hour of its operation arrives, on Alumni Day, and possibly also on Commencement Day. If the Senior Promenade were set for Wednesday night, the Class itself would be better held together, and it should not be difficult for it to organize a sing or two by the lake, repeating thus what have proved to be among the most beautiful occasions of recent academic years. We should like to keep together over Commencement Week the Glee Clubs, and the Band, and the Varsity Baseball Team; and if the Alumni wish for these things, and will ask loudly enough for them, none of them are impossible.



The New President of the Alumni Association

Ralph Davenport Mershon, engineer and inventor, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 14, 1868, son of Ralph Smith and Mary (Jones) Mershon. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and began his engineering career at the age of seventeen, as a member of an engineering corps engaged in railway location and construction. In 1886 he entered the Ohio State University, from which institution he graduated in 1890, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. During the last year of his university course, he was student assistant of physics and electrical Engineering, and for one year after graduation (1890-91) he was assistant instructor of Electrical engineering. During 1891-1900 he was employed by the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg. While with this company, Mr. Mershon had experience in all branches of electrical work; research work, both theoretical and practical; experimental work; designing; factory engineering; field engineering and installation; patent expert work and patent experimental work; commercial work and selling. He designed the transformers for which the Westinghouse Company received an award at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

In 1893-95, he had charge of certain work being done by the Westinghouse Company in connection with the extension of the transmission plant of the Telluride Power Transmission Company of Telluride, Col., which was a single phase alternating current transmission, employing

single phase synchronous motors.

In 1896-97 he carried on at Telluride for the Telluride Power Transmission Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company an investigation of the phenomena which occur between conductors at high voltages. This investigation was carried out on a transmission line about two and one-half miles long, and was the first investigation ever made in which quantitative measurements were obtained of the ionization and other atmospheric losses occurring between conductors at high voltages. Original methods of investigation were devised by Mr. Mershon for this work, and special apparatus designed and built by him, by means of which quantitative measurements were made up to 72,000 volts. At the completion of the quantitative work, the voltage was carried up to 133,000 volts, at that time by far the highest voltage that had ever been impressed on an outdoor line.

Securing leave of absence from the Westinghouse Company in 1897-98, he acted as chief engineer of the Colorado Electric Power Company, during the designing and installation of their transmission plant, which generates current by steam at Canon City, Col., and transmits power at 25,000 volts to Cripple Creek, Col., a distance of twenty-five miles, where it is used for mining.

From 1897 to 1900 Mr. Mershon was engineer of the New York office of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and during the latter year he resigned to enter upon private practice as a consulting electrical and mechanical engineer in New York City, with a branch office in Montreal, Canada.

Some of the more important pieces of engineering work accomplished by him since entering practice as a consulting engineer, are the reconstruction and enlargement of the water wheel, generating, transforming and transmitting equipment of the Montreal and St. Lawrence Light and Power Company (now a part of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company), transmitting 20,000 horse power at 25,000 volts to Montreal, a distance of seventeen miles; the design and supervision of the transmission plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, transmitting power at 50,000 volts a distance of eighty-five miles to the city of Montreal; the design and installation of the sub-station equipments of the Montreal Street Railway Company, having an aggregate capacity of about 12,000 horse power, for utilizing the power transmitted to Montreal from various hydraulic plants; the design and supervision of the transmission plant of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company for transmitting power at 60,000 volts from Niagara Falls to various points in New York State. This latter plant is the largest transmission plant which has ever been undertaken in point of capacity, and is one of the most important in point of distance of transmission. present capacity is 60,000 horse power, and it is laid out for an increase to 180,000 horse power. Its longest feeder is, at present, 160 miles.

Mr. Mershon has invented and patented a number of devices which are being today manufactured under his patents, amongst the most important of which are the following:

The six-phase rotary converter for converting alternating to direct current. This invention covers the transformation of current from three phase to six phase by means of three transformers and feeding the six-phase current into the rotary converter, resulting in a much larger output than in the case of the quarter-phase and three-phase rotaries previously used.

The compounded rotary converter, using an artificial reactance in series with the alternating current side of the rotary converter. The use of a separate reactance in connection with each rotary enables the compounding effect of the series coils of each machine to be effective

upon that machine only, without affecting the other apparatus fed by the same circuit.

A system of lighting protection for electrical apparatus, especially applicable to high voltage circuits.

A system of protection against the possibility of fire in the case of installations of oil insulated transformers.

A compensating voltmeter, enabling the indication at any point of a transmission system of the voltage at any other point, without the use of pressure wires. This device takes account of the resistance, reactance, leakage and capacity current of the transmission line and of the power factor of the load. Mr. Mershon received from the city of Philadelphia the John Scott Medal and premium for this device.

Since 1905 he has been retained on the work of the Victoria Falls Power Company, in connection with the steam station which they are installing near Johannesburg for supplying power to the gold mines of the Witwatersrand, and in connection with the proposed transmission of power from Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River, Rhodesia, South Africa, to the Rand, for operation in connection with these steam stations.

Mr. Mershon is the author of a number of technical papers, amongst which are "The Output of Polyphase Generators and Rotary Transformers," 1895. This paper contained the first published analysis of the effect upon the output of closed coil windings, when the number of phases is varied. "Drop in Alternating Current Lines," 1897, treating of the calculation of drop and giving a table and chart by means of which such calculations can be quickly and accurately made. "The Maximum Distance to Which Power Can be Economically Transmitted," 1904. This paper was presented at the International Electrical Congress in St. Louis, in 1904, and was read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers the same year. In presenting this paper at the International Electrical Congress, Mr. Mershon represented the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, acting as "Delegate from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to the International Electrical Congress." "High Voltage Measurements at Niagara," read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, June 30, 1908. This paper gives the results of some three years of investigation of the ionization and other atmospheric losses occurring between line conductors at high voltages. The work was a continuation of that previously done by Mr. Mershon at Telluride.

Mr. Mershon is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he has been a director and vice president. He has served on a number of committees of the Institute; has been for a number of years, and is at the present time, 1910, chairman of the Committee of High Voltage Transmission.

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He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Electrochemical Society, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers (British) and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the University Club, the Engineers Club, and the Lawyers Club, of New York, and of the St. James Club, of Montreal. His business address is 60 Wall street, New York, and his house address 116 West Eighty-fifth street, in the same city.



Mr. Mershon has written for this issue of The Quarterly the following inaugural:

"As the newly-elected President of the Alumni Association, I take this, the earliest, opportunity of outlining to the membership, briefly and in a general way, some of the work we hope to accomplish during the coming year.

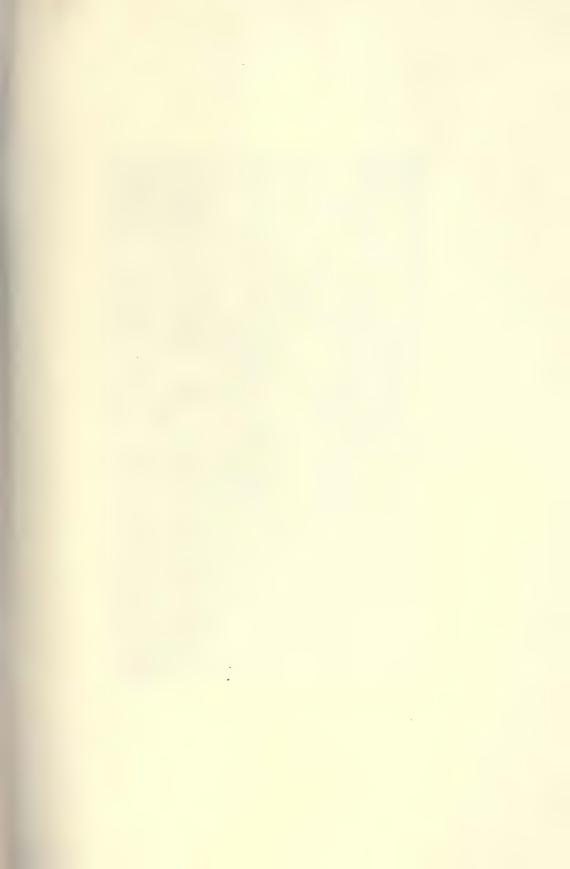
"The Alumni Association has not in the past exercised that influence in University affairs of which such an association is capable, and which it should exercise. The reasons for this are various. In the first place, the organization of the Association is not so well knit as it should be. With an occasional exception, its affairs appear to have gone along in a limp, lackadaisical manner, little calculated to inspire enthusiasm or confidence in it, either on the part of those directly responsible for the conduct of the University or on the part of the membership of the Association itself. This has been due partly to the lack of endeavor on all sides in the matter of keeping the alumni in touch with the Association and the University, and partly to the lack of a man who could give the major portion of his time to the work of the Association.

"The endeavor will be made this year to provide for a man who shall hereafter devote all of his time to the interests of the Association— a Permanent Secretary. The endeavor will also be made through and with the aid of this permanent Secretary to more effectually organize the local alumni associations. This will insure better support of the general Association, and in the case of the local Ohio associations, will enable effective influencing of legislation, after the manner mentioned and properly delimited in Doctor Thompson's interesting letter in the April issue of The Quarterly. Undoubtedly the proper place to influence legislation is in the legislator's own community, and preferably before he is elected. In other words, the legislator should come to the Capitol already pledged to his constituents to support the University.

"The income of the Association is not now anywhere nearly sufficient to provide for the salary of a Permanent Secretary, the expenses of his office, his traveling expenses and the expenses incident to the other desirable activities of the Association. Some means must be devised to provide the necessary increased income. There are several courses which might be adopted. The question as to just what course is best suited to the desired end is being given careful consideration.

"In the meanwhile it is desirable that the work of the Permanent Secretary be instituted. It is believed that a fund of \$6,000 would be sufficient to pay the salary and expenses of a secretary until such time as he has so perfected the organization of the Alumni Association and of its local branches that it will be possible to obtain from the members of the Association themselves, or through their efforts, a sufficient annual income to provide for the expense of a Permanent Secretary and his office.

"It is the intention to presently issue an appeal to all the alumni and ex-students of the University for contributions to a special fund to be used as above outlined."







"THE TEMPEST" AT THE SPRING

